

LINK HOMOLOGY THEORIES FROM SYMPLECTIC GEOMETRY

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ABSTRACT. For each positive integer n , Khovanov and Rozansky constructed an invariant of links in the form of a doubly-graded cohomology theory whose Euler characteristic is the $\mathfrak{sl}(n)$ link polynomial. We use Lagrangian Floer cohomology on some suitable affine varieties to build a similar series of link invariants, and we conjecture them to be equal to those of Khovanov and Rozansky after a collapse of the bigrading. Our work is a generalization of that of Seidel and Smith, who treated the case $n = 2$.

1. INTRODUCTION

For any $n > 0$, the quantum $\mathfrak{sl}(n)$ polynomial invariant $P_{(n)}$ of an oriented link $\kappa \subset S^3$ is uniquely determined by the skein relation:

$$(1) \quad q^n P_{(n)} \left(\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} \right) - q^{-n} P_{(n)} \left(\begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{array} \right) = (q - q^{-1}) P_{(n)} \left(\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \nearrow \end{array} \right),$$

together with the value on the unknot $P_{(n)}(\text{unknot}) = (q^n - q^{-n}) / (q - q^{-1})$. The invariant can also be defined in terms of the representation theory of the quantum group $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}(n))$, hence the name. When $n = 2$ we obtain the Jones polynomial, up to a $q + q^{-1}$ factor. The same skein relation for $n = 0$ with the normalization $P_{(0)}(\text{unknot}) = 1$ gives the Alexander polynomial, but the representation theoretic story is somewhat different in this case. The polynomials $P_{(n)}$ are all different specializations of a single link invariant, the two variable HOMFLY polynomial [8], [31].

Khovanov and Rozansky [14] associated to every link κ a series of bigraded cohomology theories $\mathcal{H}_{(n)}^{i,j}(\kappa)$ for $n > 0$ and showed that they are link invariants. Their theories can be interpreted as categorifications of $P_{(n)}$, in the sense that

$$P_{(n)}(\kappa) = \sum_{i,j \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1)^i q^j \dim_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathcal{H}_{(n)}^{i,j}(\kappa).$$

When $n = 2$, they recover the older categorification of the Jones polynomial due to Khovanov [12].

Khovanov-Rozansky homology is particularly interesting because it is conjectured to be related to the knot Floer homology of Ozsváth-Szabó and Rasmussen [29], [32]. Knot Floer homology is an invariant defined using Lagrangian Floer homology, and an important question is to find a way to compute it algorithmically. Its graded Euler characteristic is the Alexander polynomial corresponding to $n = 0$ above. On the other hand, Khovanov-Rozansky homology is algorithmically computable by definition, and the hope is to be able to extract the case $n = 0$ from the $n > 0$ theories. A precise conjecture in this direction was made by Dunfield, Gukov and Rasmussen in [4], and a potentially useful triply graded categorification of the HOMFLY polynomial was constructed by Khovanov and Rozansky in the sequel [15].

The author was supported by a Clay Research Fellowship.

In this paper we construct a sequence of link invariants $\mathcal{H}_{(n)\text{symp}}^*(\kappa)$ using Lagrangian Floer theory. This has been done by Seidel and Smith in the case $n = 2$ [37], and our work is a generalization of theirs. We conjecture that our invariants are related to Khovanov-Rozansky homology of the mirror link $\kappa^!$ in the following way:

Conjecture 1.1.

$$\mathcal{H}_{(n)\text{symp}}^k(\kappa) \otimes \mathbb{Q} = \bigoplus_{i+j=k} \mathcal{H}_{(n)}^{i,j}(\kappa^!).$$

Our construction is inspired from that of Seidel and Smith, with some differences coming from the fact that the standard (quantum) representation V of $\mathfrak{sl}(n)$ is not self-dual for $n > 2$. As in [37], we start by presenting the link κ as the closure of an m -stranded braid $\beta \in Br_m$. The rough idea is to find a symplectic manifold (M, ω) with an action of the braid group by symplectomorphisms $\phi : Br_m \rightarrow \pi_0(\text{Symplect}(M, \omega))$, to take a specific Lagrangian $L \subset M$ and to consider the Floer cohomology of L and $\phi(\beta)L$ in M . Following the ideas of Khovanov from [13], we would like the Grothendieck group of the derived Fukaya category of M to be related to the space $\text{Inv}(m, n)$ of invariants in the representation $V^{\otimes m} \otimes (V^{\otimes m})^*$ of $\mathfrak{sl}(n)$. The reason is that $\text{Inv}(m, n)$ naturally occurs in the representation theoretic definition of the polynomial $P_{(n)}$. On the other hand, the Grothendieck group of the derived Fukaya category is not a well-understood object in general, but it is related (and in some special cases equal) to the middle dimensional homology of M . In the case $n = 2$ for example, Seidel and Smith worked with a symplectic manifold whose middle dimensional Betti number is the m -th Catalan number, the same as the dimension of $\text{Inv}(m, 2)$. Their construction uses the geometry of the adjoint quotient and nilpotent slices in the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{sl}(2m)$, and our manifolds $M = \mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau}$ below are a natural extension of theirs, obtained by looking at the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{sl}(mn)$ instead.

We define the bipartite configuration space

$$BConf_m^0 = \left\{ (\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m\}, \{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_m\}) \mid \lambda_i, \mu_j \in \mathbb{C} \text{ distinct}, \sum \lambda_i + (n-1) \sum \mu_j = 0 \right\}.$$

The elements in each of the two sets $\vec{\lambda} = \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m\}$ and $\vec{\mu} = \{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_m\}$ are not ordered, but the pair $\tau = (\vec{\lambda}, \vec{\mu})$ is ordered. The fundamental group of $BConf_m^0$ is the colored braid group on two colors $Br_{m,m}$. This has a (noncanonical) subgroup isomorphic to Br_m , which corresponds to keeping $\vec{\mu}$ fixed.

For each $m, n > 0$ and $\tau = (\vec{\lambda}, \vec{\mu}) \in BConf_m^0$, we construct a complex affine variety $\mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau}$ as follows. Let $N_{m,n}$ be a nilpotent element in $\mathfrak{sl}(mn)$ with n Jordan blocks of size m . After a change of basis, we can write

$$N_{m,n} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I & & & \\ & 0 & I & & \\ & & & \dots & \\ & & & & I \\ & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

where I and 0 are the n -by- n identity and zero matrix, respectively.

The following is a transverse slice to the adjoint orbit of $N_{m,n}$ in $\mathfrak{sl}(mn)$:

$$\mathcal{S}_{m,n} = \left\{ \left(\begin{pmatrix} Y_1 & I & & & \\ Y_2 & 0 & I & & \\ \dots & & & \dots & \\ & & & & I \\ Y_m & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} : Y_i \in \mathfrak{gl}(n), \text{trace}(Y_1) = 0 \right) \right\}.$$

Consider also the diagonal matrix $D_\tau \in \mathfrak{sl}(mn)$ with eigenvalues $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m$ with multiplicity 1 (we call these *thin* eigenvalues), and μ_1, \dots, μ_m , each with multiplicity $n-1$ (we call these *thick* eigenvalues). Let \mathcal{O}_τ be the adjoint orbit of D_τ in $\mathfrak{sl}(mn)$, and set

$$(2) \quad \mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau} = \mathcal{S}_{m,n} \cap \mathcal{O}_\tau.$$

We will show that, as τ varies over $BCon f_m^0$, the spaces $\mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau}$ form a symplectic fibration that admits good parallel transport maps. Moreover, for a specific τ we build a Lagrangian $L \subset \mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau}$ by iterating a relative vanishing $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ construction. The vanishing projective spaces which we introduce in this paper share many properties with the usual vanishing cycles in symplectic geometry, and may be of interest on their own. Indeed, Huybrechts and Thomas [10] pointed out that Lagrangian projective spaces can play a role in homological mirror symmetry, akin to the role of Lagrangian spheres.

The local model for the vanishing $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ construction is the space Z of n -by- n traceless matrices which have an eigenvalue of multiplicity at least $n-1$. Let us assume $n > 2$. (When $n = 2$, our vanishing $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ is a usual vanishing cycle.) Consider the map $\chi : Z \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ which takes a matrix to the corresponding high multiplicity eigenvalue, and denote by Z_t the fiber over $t \in \mathbb{C}$. Note that Z has a singularity at the origin. Equip (the smooth strata of) Z and the fibers Z_t with the restriction of the standard Kähler form on the space of all n -by- n matrices, viewed as \mathbb{C}^{n^2} . We can then consider parallel transport in Z with respect to χ , as long as we stay away from Z_0 . Taking a linear path from $t \in \mathbb{C}^*$ to the origin, we let L_t be the set of points in Z_t which are taken to $0 \in Z_0$ in the limit of parallel transport along that path. It is not hard to describe L_t explicitly.

Lemma 1.2. *Consider the diagonal matrix $E_t = \text{diag}(t, t, \dots, t, (1-n)t) \in Z_t$. Then:*

$$L_t = \{UE_tU^{-1} \mid U \in U(n)\}.$$

Thus L_t is diffeomorphic to $U(n)/(U(n-1) \times U(1)) \cong \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$. It is also easy to check that it is a Lagrangian subspace of Z_t . This is the basic model for a *vanishing projective space*.

In Section 4 we establish a more general version of Lemma 1.2, in which the smooth stratum of Z is equipped with any Kähler form satisfying certain real analyticity and proportionality conditions. We define L_t just as above, and show that it is a Lagrangian $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ in Z_t . This is done by observing that Z is the GIT quotient of \mathbb{C}^{2n} by the linear \mathbb{C}^* -action with weights 1 and -1 , each with multiplicity n . We can then lift the spaces L_t to the affine space \mathbb{C}^{2n} , where we argue that they are vanishing cycles in a certain singular metric. Thus, the vanishing projective spaces are quotients of vanishing cycles by a circle action.

The spaces Z_t are the same as the fibers $\mathcal{Y}_{1,n,\tau}$ from (2), for $m = 1$. Therefore, for $m = 1$ Lemma 1.2 gives a Lagrangian $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ in each $\mathcal{Y}_{1,n,\tau}$. We then proceed to construct a Lagrangian $L \subset \mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau}$ inductively in m , by using a relative version of the vanishing $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$'s. The resulting L is diffeomorphic to the product of m copies of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$. Given an element $b \in Br_m \subset Br_{m,m}$ whose closure is a link κ , we use parallel transport along the corresponding loop β in $BCon f_m^0$ to construct a second Lagrangian $L' = h_\beta^{\text{resc}}(L)$ in the same $\mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau}$. Let w be the writhe of the braid b . Our main result is:

Theorem 1.3. *Up to isomorphism of graded abelian groups, the shifted Floer cohomology groups*

$$\mathcal{H}_{(n)_{\text{symp}}}^*(\kappa) = HF^{*+(n-1)(m+w)}(L, L')$$

depend only on the oriented link κ .

The proof of the theorem involves checking invariance under the Markov moves I and II which relate braids with the same closure.

We managed to compute the groups $\mathcal{H}_{(n)\text{symp}}$ in a few examples. For the unknot we have $\mathcal{H}_{(n)\text{symp}}^*(\text{unknot}) = H^{*+n-1}(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1})$, while for the unlink of p components we get the tensor product of p copies of the same group. The first nontrivial computation is for the trefoil, for which we have the following result, consistent with the formula in [4, Proposition 6.6].

Proposition 1.4. *When κ is the left-handed trefoil, the groups $\mathcal{H}_{(n)\text{symp}}$ are given by:*

$$\mathcal{H}_{(n)\text{symp}}^*(\kappa) = H^{*-n+1}(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}) \oplus H^{*-n-1}(UT\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}),$$

where $UT\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ is the unit tangent bundle to $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$.

One advantage that our theory has over that of Khovanov and Rozansky is that it produces abelian groups rather than vector spaces over \mathbb{Q} . For example, there is a $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ torsion group appearing in the computation of $\mathcal{H}_{(n)\text{symp}}$ of the trefoil, and that group is invisible in $\mathcal{H}_{(n)}$.

Nevertheless, there is also an obvious shortcoming of our theory, the fact that it does not come with a bigrading. In the case $n = 2$, a bigrading for the Seidel-Smith cochain complex was constructed by the author in [23], but it is not yet clear whether it descends to cohomology. The bigrading was built using an open holomorphic embedding of the manifold $\mathcal{Y}_{m,2,\tau}$ into a Hilbert scheme. It would be interesting to study whether similar embeddings exist for $n > 2$.

It is worth noting here that there are several alternate descriptions of the spaces $\mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau}$, and these could lead to further insights into our construction. (This observation was made by Seidel and Smith in their introduction to [37], for $n = 2$.) First, the spaces $\mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau}$ can be viewed as quiver varieties of type A_{2m-1} , cf. Nakajima's Conjecture 8.6 in [25], proved by Maffei in [22]. Via an ADHM transform, these can also be viewed as moduli spaces of rank n instantons on an ALE space (cf. [19]), or as moduli spaces of solutions to Nahm's equations (cf. [1], [18], [25]). To some extent these alternate descriptions are conjectural, because most of the works cited in this paragraph only deal with nilpotent orbits. However, we expect the respective results to generalize to our situation.

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we study the general properties of intersections between transverse slices and adjoint orbits. In Section 3 we apply these properties to study our objects of interest, the spaces $\mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau}$, as well as their degenerations. In Section 4 we present the construction of vanishing projective spaces. In Section 5 we study in detail a geometric situation that is key to the proof of Markov II invariance. In Section 6 we review the definition of Floer cohomology and discuss some relevant properties. Section 7 contains the construction of the Lagrangians $L, L' \subset \mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau}$. We prove Theorem 1.3 in Section 8 by showing invariance under the two Markov moves, and then do the trefoil computation in Section 9. In the last section we speculate on the existence of other classes of link invariants: some that correspond to various other Lie algebras and representations, and some that we expect to arise by considering a particular involution on the spaces $\mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau}$. The latter invariants should form a series parametrized by integers $n \geq 2$, such that the $n = 2$ case gives the Heegaard Floer homology of the double branched cover.

We should note that many of the arguments in this paper follow the ones given by Seidel and Smith in [37] closely, and we sometimes refer to their article for full details. However, there are also several aspects that are fundamentally new in our work as compared with the $n = 2$ case, and these are the ones which we choose to emphasize in our exposition. The first is the distinction between thin and thick eigenvalues, stemming from the fact

that $V \not\cong V^*$ for the standard representation of $\mathfrak{sl}(n)$ when $n > 2$. A consequence of the appearance of thick eigenvalues is that the orbit \mathcal{O}_τ from (2) is no longer maximal, and we need a careful study of the geometry of intersections between slices and non-maximal orbits. One new phenomenon is that the total space consisting of all $\mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau}$'s and their degenerations is singular for $n > 2$. It is in this space where the vanishing $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ construction is made, and as far as we know this construction is new. We deal with vanishing projective spaces by viewing them as the quotients of ordinary vanishing cycles by an S^1 -action. The corresponding vanishing cycles appear in a singular metric though, and in order to justify their existence we have to resort to a real analyticity condition on the metric. Also, the parallel transport estimates for vanishing $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$'s in Section 5, although similar in spirit to those in [37], are somewhat more involved here. In particular, some care is needed in making sure that the Kähler metrics on our local models in singular spaces are equivalent to standard metrics. Finally, the discussion of orientations in Floer cohomology depends on the parity of n , because for n odd the complex projective space $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ is not spin.

Acknowledgements. I am grateful to Mikhail Khovanov, Peter Kronheimer, Duong Phong and Jacob Rasmussen for several valuable discussions, to Edward Bierstone, Krzysztof Kurdyka and Alec Mihailovs for helpful email correspondence, and to Paul Seidel and Ivan Smith for their interest in this work.

2. THE GEOMETRY OF ADJOINT ORBITS AND SLICES

This section parallels Section 2 in [37]. We collect some facts about partial Grothendieck resolutions and their intersections with transverse slices. Our main reference is the work of Borho and MacPherson [2], where partial Grothendieck resolutions are studied in detail. We also drew inspiration from [18], [25], [34], [39] and [37]. Some of the results there were formulated only for the full Grothendieck resolution, but admit straightforward generalizations to the partial case.

The discussion below can be made more general, but for the sake of concreteness we restrict our attention to the case of the group $G = SL(N, \mathbb{C})$ and its Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}(N, \mathbb{C})$. We also fix the standard basis for \mathbb{C}^N . We denote by $\mathfrak{h} \cong \mathbb{C}^{N-1}$ the corresponding Cartan subalgebra of traceless diagonal matrices, and by $W = S_N$ its Weyl group.

2.1. Partial Grothendieck resolutions. Let $\pi = (\pi_1, \dots, \pi_s)$ be a partition of $N = \pi_1 + \dots + \pi_s$, with $\pi_1 \geq \pi_2 \geq \dots \geq \pi_s > 0$. We denote by $m_\pi(k) \geq 0$ the number of times k appears among the π_j , for $k = 1, \dots, N$. Thus $\sum m_\pi(k) = s$ and $\sum km_\pi(k) = N$. Sometimes the partition π is also written as $\pi = (1^{m_\pi(1)} 2^{m_\pi(2)} \dots N^{m_\pi(N)})$. There is a dual partition $\pi^* = (\pi_1^*, \pi_2^*, \dots)$ with $\pi_j^* = m_\pi(j) + m_\pi(j+1) + \dots + m_\pi(N)$.

Associated to π is a partial flag variety

$$\mathcal{F}^\pi = \{0 = F_0 \subset F_1 \subset \dots \subset F_s = \mathbb{C}^N \mid \dim(F_j) - \dim(F_{j-1}) = \pi_j\}.$$

We denote by $F^{st} \in \mathcal{F}^\pi$ the standard flag $0 \subset \mathbb{C}^{\pi_1} \subset \mathbb{C}^{\pi_1+\pi_2} \subset \dots \subset \mathbb{C}^N$. Note that for every flag $F = (F_0, \dots, F_s) \in \mathcal{F}^\pi$ there is a corresponding parabolic subalgebra $\mathfrak{p}(F) \subset \mathfrak{g}$ consisting of those matrices $x \in \mathfrak{g}$ preserving the flag, i.e. such that $x(F_j) \subset F_j$ for all j . Thus we can identify \mathcal{F}^π with the space of parabolic Lie subalgebras of \mathfrak{g} conjugate to $\mathfrak{p}(F^{st})$.

The adjoint quotient map $\chi : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}/G = \mathfrak{h}/W$ takes a matrix to the set of its generalized eigenvalues. Note that \mathfrak{h}/W can be identified with \mathbb{C}^{N-1} via symmetric polynomials. Set

$$\hat{\mathfrak{g}}^\pi = \{(x, F) \mid F \in \mathcal{F}^\pi, x \in \mathfrak{p}(F)\}.$$

Consider also the subgroup $W_\pi \subset W$ given by $S_{\pi_1} \times \cdots \times S_{\pi_s} \subset S_N$. This is the Weyl group corresponding to the Levi subalgebra of $\mathfrak{p}(F^{st})$. The *partial simultaneous resolution* of χ associated to the partition π consists of the commutative diagram:

$$(3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \hat{\mathfrak{g}}^\pi & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{g} \\ \hat{\chi}^\pi \downarrow & & \chi \downarrow \\ \mathfrak{h}/W_\pi & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{h}/W \end{array}$$

Observe that for every $(x, F) \in \hat{\mathfrak{g}}^\pi$ there is an induced action of x on each quotient F_j/F_{j-1} , for $j = 1, \dots, s$. This gives elements $x_j^F \in \mathfrak{gl}(F_j/F_{j-1})$. The map $\hat{\chi}^\pi$ is defined to take a pair (x, F) to the sets of generalized eigenvalues of x_j^F for all j .

The map $\tilde{\chi} = \hat{\chi}^\pi$ for $\pi = (1^N)$ was the one originally studied by Grothendieck. In that case $W_\pi = 1$, $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}} = \hat{\mathfrak{g}}^\pi$ is a smooth manifold and $\tilde{\chi}$ is a *simultaneous resolution* in the following sense: $\tilde{\chi}$ is a submersion with the property that for each $\tilde{t} \in \tilde{\mathfrak{h}}$, $\tilde{\chi}^{-1}(\tilde{t})$ is a resolution of singularities for $\chi^{-1}(t)$, where t is the image of \tilde{t} in \mathfrak{h}/W . Diagrammatically,

$$(4) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{\mathfrak{g}} & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{g} \\ \tilde{\chi} \downarrow & & \chi \downarrow \\ \tilde{\mathfrak{h}} & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{h}/W. \end{array}$$

For general π , the variety $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}^\pi$ is not smooth. $\hat{\chi}^\pi$ is called a partial resolution because the map $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ factors through $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}^\pi$. However, as explained below, if we restrict $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}^\pi \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ to a certain subset of $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}^\pi$ we do get an honest simultaneous resolution.

2.2. Restricted partial Grothendieck resolutions. Set

$$\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}^\pi = \{(x, F) \in \hat{\mathfrak{g}}^\pi \mid x_j^F \in Z(\mathfrak{gl}(F_j/F_{j-1})) \text{ for all } j\}.$$

Consider the subspace $\mathfrak{h}^\pi \subset \mathfrak{h}/W_\pi$ made of traceless diagonal matrices of the type $\alpha = \text{diag}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s)$, where each α_j appears exactly π_j times. For every $(x, F) \in \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}^\pi$ we have $x_j^F = \alpha_j \cdot I$ for some $\alpha_j \in \mathbb{C}$. Therefore, there is an induced map $\tilde{\chi}^\pi : \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}^\pi \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}^\pi$. This fits into a commutative diagram

$$(5) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}^\pi & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{g}^\pi \\ \tilde{\chi}^\pi \downarrow & & \chi^\pi \downarrow \\ \mathfrak{h}^\pi & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{h}^\pi/W^\pi \end{array}$$

We call this diagram the *restricted partial simultaneous resolution* associated to π . The subset $\mathfrak{g}^\pi \subset \mathfrak{g}$ is defined to be the image of $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}^\pi$ under the map $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}^\pi \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ from (3), and the *partial Weyl group* W^π is defined as $W^\pi = S_{m_\pi(1)} \times \cdots \times S_{m_\pi(N)} \subset S_s$. The vertical map χ^π is naturally induced from the adjoint quotient map χ . Note that $\mathfrak{h}^\pi \cong \mathbb{C}^{s-1}$, while \mathfrak{h}^π/W^π is naturally the quotient by \mathbb{C} of a product of symmetric spaces $\text{Sym}^{m_\pi(1)}(\mathbb{C}) \times \cdots \times \text{Sym}^{m_\pi(N)}(\mathbb{C})$. (This quotient can also be identified with \mathbb{C}^{s-1} , using symmetric polynomials.)

Example 2.1. For $\pi = (N-1, 1)$, the space \mathfrak{g}^π consists of traceless N -by- N matrices having an eigenspace of dimension at least $N-1$. (This is the space Z mentioned in the introduction.) The map χ^π takes a matrix to the corresponding high multiplicity eigenvalue in $\mathfrak{h}^\pi/W^\pi \cong \mathbb{C}$.

In general, it is easy to see that \mathfrak{g}^π is a closed subvariety of \mathfrak{g} . Also, the adjoint action Ad of G on \mathfrak{g} induces actions of G on all the spaces in (5), and all the maps there are G -equivariant. It follows that \mathfrak{g}^π is a union of adjoint orbits in \mathfrak{g} .

The proof of the following proposition is analogous to that of Lemma 4 in [37]:

Proposition 2.2. *The diagram (5) is a simultaneous resolution of χ^π , and the map $\tilde{\chi}^\pi$ is naturally a differentiable fiber bundle.*

In fact, we can exhibit an explicit trivialization of the fiber bundle $\tilde{\chi}^\pi$. Every flag $F \in F^\pi$ is of the form $u(F)F^{st}$, where $u(F) \in U(N)$ is unique up to right translation by an element in $U^\pi = U(\pi_1) \times \cdots \times U(\pi_s)$. The map

$$(6) \quad (\tilde{\chi}^\pi)^{-1}(0) \times \mathfrak{h}^\pi \rightarrow \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}^\pi, \quad (x, F, \alpha) \rightarrow (x + Ad(u(F))\alpha, F)$$

is a trivialization for $\tilde{\chi}^\pi$. Note that this trivialization is not natural, because it depends on our chosen basis for \mathbb{C}^N .

Now consider the open subset $\mathfrak{h}^{\pi, \text{reg}} \subset \mathfrak{h}^\pi$ where $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ are pairwise distinct. Its image $Conf_\pi^0 = \mathfrak{h}^{\pi, \text{reg}}/W^\pi$ is called the π -colored configuration space. The superscript 0 stands for traceless. If we don't impose the condition $\sum \pi_j \alpha_j = 0$, we get a larger but homotopy equivalent configuration space $Conf_\pi$.

Definition 2.3. *The π -colored braid group is the fundamental group $Br^\pi = \pi_1(Conf_\pi^0)$.*

Observe that the (1^N) -colored braid group is the usual braid group on N strands Br_N , while at the other extreme the (N) -colored braid group is the pure braid group PBr_N . (In the literature PBr_N is sometimes called the colored braid group.) In general, Br^π is intermediate between these two cases, in the sense that the natural map $PBr_s \rightarrow Br_s$ factors through Br^π , in correspondence to a factoring of covering spaces.

Let $\mathfrak{g}^{\pi, \text{reg}}$ be the preimage of $\mathfrak{h}^{\pi, \text{reg}}/W^\pi$ under the map χ^π . For $x \in \mathfrak{g}^{\pi, \text{reg}}$, the choice of a partial flag F with $(x, F) \in \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}^\pi$ is unique once we fix an ordering of the α_j 's with the same π_j . A quick consequence of this is the following:

Proposition 2.4. *The points $x \in \mathfrak{g}^{\pi, \text{reg}}$ are regular for the maps χ^π , and the restriction of χ^π to $\mathfrak{g}^{\pi, \text{reg}}$ is naturally a differentiable fiber bundle over $Conf_\pi^0$.*

Since \mathfrak{g}^π is typically singular, we should clarify some terminology. In Proposition 2.4 and everywhere below, a point $x \in \mathfrak{g}^\pi$ is called regular for the map χ^π if \mathfrak{g}^π is smooth at x , and the differential $(d\chi^\pi)_x$ is onto; x is called critical otherwise. (The same goes for points on any singular variety mapped to a smooth one.)

2.3. Reorderings of a partition. By a *reordering* π_τ of the partition $\pi = (\pi_1, \dots, \pi_s)$ we simply mean the ordered s -tuple $(\pi_{\tau(1)}, \dots, \pi_{\tau(s)})$ for some permutation τ of $\{1, 2, \dots, s\}$. Given such a reordering, we can define partial flags of type π_τ so that the differences in consecutive dimensions are $\pi_{\tau(1)}, \dots, \pi_{\tau(s)}$ in that order. We can then define $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}^{\pi_\tau}, \mathfrak{g}^{\pi_\tau}, \mathfrak{h}^{\pi_\tau}$ and W^{π_τ} as in the previous subsection, an adjoint quotient map χ^{π_τ} and an analogue of the diagram (5). Note that there are isomorphisms $\mathfrak{h}^\pi \cong \mathfrak{h}^{\pi_\tau}$ (from reordering the diagonal elements) and $W^\pi \cong W^{\pi_\tau}$. We denote by ι_τ the induced isomorphism $\mathfrak{h}^\pi/W^\pi \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}^{\pi_\tau}/W^{\pi_\tau}$. The following result will prove useful:

Lemma 2.5. *The subvariety $\mathfrak{g}^{\pi_\tau} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ is independent of τ , and in particular identical to \mathfrak{g}^π . The map $\chi^{\pi_\tau} : \mathfrak{g}^{\pi_\tau} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}^{\pi_\tau}/W^{\pi_\tau}$ equals the composite $\iota_\tau \circ \chi^\pi$.*

Proof. We first deal with the case when $\pi = (a, b)$ with $a \geq b$, $a + b = N$ and τ is the transposition, so that $\pi_\tau = (b, a)$. An element x is in \mathfrak{g}^π if it fixes some subspace $V = F_1 \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ of dimension a , and x acts on V diagonally by $\alpha \cdot I$ and on \mathbb{C}^N/V diagonally by $\beta \cdot I$, for some $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$. We seek to show that x is in \mathfrak{g}^{π_τ} by constructing a subspace $W \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ of dimension b such that x acts by $\beta \cdot I$ on W and by $\alpha \cdot I$ on \mathbb{C}^N/W . If $\alpha \neq \beta$, we

simply take W to be the β -eigenspace of x . If $\alpha = \beta$, then $(x - \alpha I)$ acts trivially on both V and \mathbb{C}^N/V and therefore is determined by an induced map $\mathbb{C}^N/V \rightarrow V$. In this case we can choose W to be any b -dimensional subspace of V containing the image of $(x - \alpha I)$.

Conversely, if we know that $X \in \mathfrak{g}^{\pi\tau}$, then there exists a b -dimensional subspace $W \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ as in the previous paragraph, and we want to construct V . If $\alpha \neq \beta$, we take V to be the α -eigenspace of x . If $\alpha = \beta$, then x is determined by a map $\mathbb{C}^N/W \rightarrow W$ induced by $(x - \alpha I)$, and we can take V to be any a -dimensional subspace of the kernel of $(x - \alpha I)$, containing W .

The case of a general reordering follows from this by induction, using the fact that every permutation π is a product of transpositions. \square

2.4. Slices at semisimple elements. Let x be an element of \mathfrak{g} . We denote its stabilizer subgroup by G_x and the corresponding Lie subalgebra by $\mathfrak{g}_x = \{y \in \mathfrak{g} \mid [x, y] = 0\}$. A local *transverse slice* to the adjoint orbit $\mathcal{O}(x) = Gx$ of x is a local complex submanifold $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ such that $x \in \mathcal{S}$ and the tangent spaces at x of $\mathcal{O}(x)$ and \mathcal{S} are complementary. Note that

$$T_x \mathcal{O}(x) = \text{ad}(\mathfrak{g})x = \{[y, x] \mid y \in \mathfrak{g}\}.$$

Let x be semisimple. The dimensions of the eigenspaces of x form a partition $\sigma = (\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_l)$ of N . The Lie algebra \mathfrak{g}_x splits into a direct sum of its center $Z(\mathfrak{g}_x)$ and a reduced part $\mathfrak{g}_x^{\text{red}} = [\mathfrak{g}_x, \mathfrak{g}_x]$, which is a product of factors $\mathfrak{g}_x^{\text{red}}[i]$ isomorphic to $\mathfrak{sl}(\sigma_i, \mathbb{C})$. There is an adjoint quotient map for $\mathfrak{g}_x^{\text{red}}$, denoted by

$$(7) \quad \chi_x^{\text{red}} : \mathfrak{g}_x^{\text{red}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_x^{\text{red}}/G_x = \mathfrak{h}_x^{\text{red}}/W_x^{\text{red}}.$$

Here $\mathfrak{h}_x^{\text{red}} \subset \mathfrak{h}$ corresponds to block diagonal matrices such that each block has trace zero, and $W_x^{\text{red}} = W_\sigma$.

Using transverse slices, it can be shown that a fibered version of χ_x^{red} gives a local model for the adjoint quotient map χ near the orbit $\mathcal{O}(x)$. We sketch this here (following [37, Section 2(B)]), and then explain how to get a local model for the restricted map χ^π near $\mathcal{O}(x)$ when that orbit lies in \mathfrak{g}^π .

A canonical transverse slice for x is $\mathcal{S}^{ss} = x + \mathfrak{g}_x$. This has the property that, given any other slice \mathcal{S} , there is a canonical local isomorphism between \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{S}^{ss} obtained as follows. We take a neighborhood V of zero inside $\text{ad}(\mathfrak{g})x$. Then $\text{exp}(V) \subset G$ is transverse to G_x and we can use the composition

$$(8) \quad \mathcal{S} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{g} \xrightarrow{\text{local } \cong} \text{exp}(V) \times \mathcal{S}^{ss} \xrightarrow{\text{projection}} \mathcal{S}^{ss}.$$

The slice \mathcal{S}^{ss} is G_x -invariant, and therefore the map

$$(9) \quad G \times_{G_x} \mathcal{S}^{ss} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}, (g, y) \rightarrow \text{Ad}(g)y$$

is a local isomorphism between neighborhoods of $G/G_x \times \{x\}$ and $\mathcal{O}(x)$. Using the fact that G_x acts trivially on the first summand in the splitting $\mathfrak{g}_x = Z(\mathfrak{g}_x) \oplus \mathfrak{g}_x^{\text{red}}$, we obtain a commutative diagram

$$(10) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} Z(\mathfrak{g}_x) \times (G \times_{G_x} \mathfrak{g}_x^{\text{red}}) & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{g} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \chi \\ Z(\mathfrak{g}_x) \times \mathfrak{h}_x^{\text{red}}/W_x^{\text{red}} & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{h}/W. \end{array}$$

The top \rightarrow is (8), and the bottom one is the induced local isomorphism on quotients, in both cases identifying \mathcal{S}^{ss} with $\mathfrak{g}_x = Z(\mathfrak{g}_x) \times \mathfrak{g}_x^{\text{red}}$ by translation. The vertical map on the left is identity times the quotient map, which means that χ looks locally like a fibered version of (7).

Let us go back to the restricted partial resolution (5) and assume that $x \in \mathfrak{g}^\pi$. Since x is semisimple, it must be conjugate to a matrix $\text{diag}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s) \in \mathfrak{h}^\pi$. (Note that this diagonal matrix is not typically unique, because of the W^π symmetry.) The set of indices $\{1, 2, \dots, s\}$ has a decomposition into a disjoint union $A_1 \amalg \dots \amalg A_l$ such that $\alpha_j = \alpha_k$ if and only if j and k are in the same A_i . The sizes σ_i of the sets A_i form the partition $(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_l)$ of N that was described for any semisimple element. Since $x \in \mathfrak{g}^\pi$, we can be more specific and say that the partition π of N “breaks” in the following sense:

Definition 2.6. *Let $\pi = (\pi_1, \dots, \pi_s)$ and $\sigma = (\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_l)$ be two partitions of the same positive integer N . A breaking $b = (b[1], b[2], \dots, b[l])$ of π according to σ consists of partitions $b[i]$ of each σ_i such that their concatenation is a reordering of the partition π . The set of breakings of π according to σ is denoted $\mathcal{B}_{\pi\sigma}$.*

In our situation, π breaks into $b = (b[1], b[2], \dots, b[l])$, where $b[i]$ is composed of all the π_j 's with $j \in A_i$. By varying the diagonal matrix in \mathfrak{h}^π conjugate to x , all the breakings in $\mathcal{B}_{\pi\sigma}$ can occur.

Example 2.7. *If $\pi = (2, 1, 1)$ and $\sigma = (2, 2)$, then there are two possible breakings of π according to σ : $(b[1] = (2), b[2] = (1, 1))$ and $(b[1] = (1, 1), b[2] = (2))$. More informally, we say that the latter breaking, for example, consists of the first 2 in $\sigma = (2, 2)$ being broken as $1 + 1$ and the second 2 being broken trivially.*

Example 2.8. *For $m, n \geq 1$, there is a unique breaking b of $\pi = (1^m(n-1)^m)$ according to $\sigma = (1^{m-1}(n-1)^{m-1}n)$, namely n breaks as $(n-1) + 1$ and all the 1's and $(n-1)$'s break trivially.*

Example 2.9. *For $m, n \geq 1$, there are exactly m breakings of $\pi = (1^{m+n-1}(n-1)^{m-1})$ according to $\sigma = (1^{m-1}(n-1)^{m-1}n)$: either the n summand breaks as $1 + \dots + 1$ and the rest break trivially, or the n summand breaks as $(n-1) + 1$, one of the $(n-1)$'s breaks as a sum of 1's and the rest break trivially.*

Example 2.10. *For $m \geq 2$ and $n > 3$, there is a unique breaking of $\pi = (1^m(n-1)^m)$ according to $\sigma = (1^{m-2}2(n-1)^m)$, namely 2 breaks as $1 + 1$ and the rest trivially.*

Example 2.11. *For $m \geq 2$ and $n \geq 1$, there is again a unique breaking of $\pi = (1^m(n-1)^m)$ according to $\sigma = (1^{m-2}(n-1)^{m-1}(n+1))$, namely $(n+1) = (n-1) + 1 + 1$ and the rest trivial.*

With respect to transverse slices at $x \in \mathfrak{g}^\pi$, the first observation which needs to be made is that the local isomorphism (8) moves points only inside their adjoint orbits, and therefore induces a canonical local isomorphism

$$(11) \quad \mathcal{S} \cap \mathfrak{g}^\pi \cong \mathcal{S}^{ss} \cap \mathfrak{g}^\pi.$$

Second, the same reasoning applies to the map (9), giving a local isomorphism

$$(12) \quad G \times_{G_x} (\mathcal{S}^{ss} \cap \mathfrak{g}^\pi) \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^\pi.$$

The left hand side of (9) can be made more explicit as follows. Recall that $\mathcal{S}^{ss} = x + \mathfrak{g}_x$ and \mathfrak{g}_x decomposes as $Z(\mathfrak{g}_x) \times \prod_i \mathfrak{g}_x^{\text{red}}[i]$, with $\mathfrak{g}_x^{\text{red}}[i] \cong \mathfrak{sl}(\sigma_i, \mathbb{C})$. We have a restricted partial simultaneous resolution associated to each factor $\mathfrak{g}_x^{\text{red}}[i]$ and the corresponding partition $b[i]$ in a breaking of π according to σ . The role of χ^π in the left half of the diagram (5) is played by maps

$$\chi^{b[i]} : \mathfrak{g}_x^{\text{red}}[i]^{b[i]} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}_x^{\text{red}}[i]^{b[i]} / W^{b[i]}$$

for each i .

Lemma 2.12. *Translation $y \rightarrow (y - x)$ induces an identification of $\mathcal{S}^{ss} \cap \mathfrak{g}^\pi$ with*

$$Z(\mathfrak{g}_x) \times \bigcup_{b \in \mathcal{B}_{\pi\sigma}} \prod_i \mathfrak{g}_x^{\text{red}}[i]^{b[i]}.$$

Proof. First observe that an element in \mathfrak{g}_x preserves each eigenspace E_i of x . The direct sum of all E_i is \mathbb{C}^N , the sizes of E_i form the partition σ , and $\mathfrak{g}_x^{\text{red}}[i]$ is the Lie algebra of traceless endomorphisms of E_i .

Now choose some y such that $y - x$ is in $Z(\mathfrak{g}_x) \times \prod_i \mathfrak{g}_x^{\text{red}}[i]^{b[i]}$ for some $b \in \mathcal{B}_{\pi\sigma}$. We have that y is in \mathfrak{g}_x , and y acts on each E_i by a central element plus something in $\mathfrak{g}_x^{\text{red}}[i]^{b[i]}$. This means that we can find partial flags of type $b[i]$ made of subspaces of E_i that are preserved by y and such that y acts diagonally on consecutive quotients. Putting these flags together (by taking direct sums) we form a partial flag made of subsets of \mathbb{C}^N . Its type is a reordering of the partition π . Lemma 2.5 implies that y must be in \mathfrak{g}^π .

Conversely, take some $y \in (x + \mathfrak{g}_x) \cap \mathfrak{g}^\pi$, sufficiently close to x . Since y is in \mathfrak{g}^π it must preserve a partial flag F of type π and act diagonally on the consecutive quotients. We also know that y preserves each E_i , and therefore the intersections of F with each E_i are also preserved, with diagonal actions on consecutive quotients. The resulting partial flags are of type $b[i]$, for some breaking of π according to σ . We get that the traceless part of $y|_{E_i}$ is in $\mathfrak{g}_x^{\text{red}}[i]^{b[i]}$ for all i . \square

Using the result of Lemma 2.12, we get a restricted version of (10):

$$(13) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} Z(\mathfrak{g}_x) \times \left(G \times_{G_x} \bigcup_{b \in \mathcal{B}_{\pi\sigma}} \left(\prod_i \mathfrak{g}_x^{\text{red}}[i]^{b[i]} \right) \right) & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{g}^\pi \\ & \downarrow & \downarrow \chi^\pi \\ Z(\mathfrak{g}_x) \times \bigcup_{b \in \mathcal{B}_{\pi\sigma}} \left(\prod_i \mathfrak{h}_x^{\text{red}}[i]^{b[i]} / W^{b[i]} \right) & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{h}^\pi / W^\pi. \end{array}$$

The map going vertically on the left is identity times a quotient map (coming from the product of all $\chi^{b[i]}$'s), and the horizontal arrows are local isomorphisms. It follows that locally near $\mathcal{O}(x) \subset \mathfrak{g}^\pi$, the map χ^π looks like a fibered version of the union of products of the $\chi^{b[i]}$'s, taken over all $b \in \mathcal{B}_{\pi\sigma}$.

2.5. Invariant slices at nilpotent elements. Now let $x \in \mathfrak{g}$ be nilpotent. One way to construct transverse slices at x with nice global properties is using the Jacobson-Morozov lemma, which claims the existence of a triple $(n^+ = x, n^-, h)$ of elements of \mathfrak{g} such that

$$(14) \quad [h, n^+] = 2n^+, \quad [h, n^-] = -2n^-, \quad [n^+, n^-] = h.$$

This gives a representation of $\mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{C})$ into \mathfrak{g} , which in turn produces a splitting $\mathfrak{g} = \text{Im } ad(n^+) \oplus \text{Ker } ad(n^-)$. It follows that:

Lemma 2.13. *The affine subspace $\mathcal{S}^{\text{JM}} = n^+ + \text{Ker } ad(n^-)$ is a local transverse slice at x .*

Furthermore, we have a linear \mathbb{C}^* -action on \mathfrak{g}

$$(15) \quad \lambda_r : \mathbb{C}^* \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathfrak{g}), \quad r \in \mathbb{C}^* : y \rightarrow r^2 Ad(r^h)y.$$

This restricts to an action on the Jacobson-Morozov slice \mathcal{S}^{JM} , and has the property that it contracts \mathcal{S}^{JM} to 0 as $r \rightarrow 0$. Using this action we can show that the behavior of \mathcal{S}^{JM} globally is determined by the behavior near x . In particular, \mathcal{S}^{JM} intersects all adjoint orbits transversely.

In [37], Seidel and Smith use a more general notion:

Definition 2.14. Given a triple (n^+, n^-, h) satisfying (14), a λ -invariant slice is an affine subspace $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ invariant under \mathfrak{g} and such that it represents a local transverse slice at $n^+ = x$.

In fact, λ -invariant slices share many properties with Jacobson-Morozov slices:

Proposition 2.15 (Lemma 11(i) and Lemma 14 in [37]). (i) A λ -invariant slice \mathcal{S} has transverse intersections with all adjoint orbits. (ii) For λ -invariant \mathcal{S} and Jacobson-Morozov slice \mathcal{S}^{JM} (possibly coming from a different choice of a triple with $n^+ = x$), there exists a (noncanonical) \mathbb{C}^* -equivariant isomorphism $\mathcal{S} \cong \mathcal{S}^{\text{JM}}$, which moves points only in their adjoint orbits.

Now assume that $x \in \mathfrak{g}^\pi$. Because the diagram (5) is G -equivariant, it behaves well under intersecting with a λ -invariant transverse slice \mathcal{S} . More precisely, we have:

Proposition 2.16. (i) The isomorphism in Proposition 2.15 (ii) maps $\mathcal{S} \cap \mathfrak{g}^\pi$ into $\mathcal{S}^{\text{JM}} \cap \mathfrak{g}^\pi$. (ii) A point of $\mathcal{S} \cap \mathfrak{g}^\pi$ is a critical point of χ^π iff it is a critical point of $\chi^\pi|_{\mathcal{S}}$. (iii) Let $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}$ be the preimage of \mathcal{S} in $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$. Then

$$(16) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{\mathcal{S}} \cap \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}^\pi & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{S} \cap \mathfrak{g}^\pi \\ \tilde{\chi}^\pi \downarrow & & \chi^\pi \downarrow \\ \mathfrak{h}^\pi & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{h}^\pi / W^\pi \end{array}$$

is a simultaneous resolution. (iv) $\tilde{\chi}^\pi : \tilde{\mathcal{S}} \cap \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}^\pi \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}^\pi$ is naturally a differentiable fiber bundle.

Point (i) is a direct implication of Proposition 2.15 and the fact that \mathfrak{g}^π is a union of adjoint orbits. The proofs of the other assertions use the properties of λ , and are completely analogous to those in [37, Lemma 11 and Section 3(D)].

Putting propositions 2.4 and 2.16(ii) together we get that the points of $\mathcal{S} \cap \mathfrak{g}^{\pi, \text{reg}}$ are regular for the restriction of χ^π to \mathcal{S} . In fact, we also have:

Proposition 2.17. The restriction of χ^π to $\mathcal{S} \cap \mathfrak{g}^{\pi, \text{reg}}$ is naturally a differentiable fiber bundle over Conf_π^0 .

2.6. An example. Consider the following nilpotent in $\mathfrak{sl}(n+1, \mathbb{C})$:

$$x = n^+ = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & \\ & 0 & & & \\ & & 0 & & \\ & & & \cdots & \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We complete it to a Jacobson-Morozov triple with:

$$n^- = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & & \\ 1 & 0 & & & \\ & & 0 & & \\ & & & \cdots & \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad h = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & -1 & & & \\ & & 0 & & \\ & & & \cdots & \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The associated slice \mathcal{S}^{JM} consists of all matrices of the form

$$(17) \quad \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{11} & \alpha & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & 0 & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix},$$

with $\alpha, a_{ij} \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $2\alpha + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{nn} = 0$.

Consider the partition $\pi = (n-1, 1, 1)$ of $n+1$. Then $\mathfrak{g}^\pi \subset \mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}(n+1, \mathbb{C})$ consists of the traceless matrices which admit an $(n-1)$ -dimensional eigenspace. For future reference, we will denote by \mathcal{X}_n the intersection $\mathcal{S}^{\text{JM}} \cap \mathfrak{g}^\pi$ in this case, and by q the restriction of χ^π to \mathcal{S}^{JM} . More precisely,

$$(18) \quad q : \mathcal{X}_n \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}^{(n,1)}/W^{(n,1)} \cong \text{Sym}^2(\mathbb{C}),$$

where the identification with $\text{Sym}^2(\mathbb{C})$ comes from taking the diagonal matrix $\text{diag}(z_1, z_2, z_3, \dots, z_3) \in \mathfrak{h}^\pi$ to the pair (z_1, z_2) . (Note that $z_3 = -(z_1 + z_2)/(n-1)$.) Of course, we can also further identify $\text{Sym}^2(\mathbb{C})$ with \mathbb{C}^2 by taking (z_1, z_2) to $(z_1 + z_2, z_1 z_2)$.

Remark 2.18. *More canonically, we define a linear quadruple $T = (F_1, T_1, T_2, f)$ to be the data consisting of complex vector spaces F_1, T_1, T_2 of dimensions $1, n-1, 1$, respectively, and a linear isomorphism $f : T_2 \rightarrow F_1$. To every linear quadruple we can associate an $(n+1)$ -dimensional complex vector space $E = F_1 \oplus T_2 \oplus T_1$ and a flag F of type $1 + (n-1) + 1$ given by*

$$(19) \quad 0 \subset F_1 \subset F_2 \subset E, \quad F_2 = F_1 \oplus T_1.$$

The isomorphism f produces a nilpotent $n^+ = x \in \mathfrak{sl}(E)$ with $F_1 = \text{Im}(n^+)$, $F_2 = \text{Ker}(n^+)$, while its inverse f^{-1} gives rise to a nilpotent $n^- \in \mathfrak{sl}(E)$ with $T_2 = \text{Im}(n^-)$, $T_2 \oplus T_1 = \text{Ker}(n^-)$. We can complete this to a Jacobson-Morozov triple by setting $h = [n^+, n^-]$. It follows that to T we can naturally associate a space $\mathcal{X}(T)$ isomorphic to \mathcal{X}_n . There is still a natural map $q : \mathcal{X}(T) \rightarrow \text{Sym}^2(\mathbb{C})$.

2.7. More on nilpotents. The adjoint orbits of nilpotents in \mathfrak{g} are classified by the partitions of N . Given the partition π , the parabolic subalgebra $\mathfrak{p}(F^{st})$ decomposes into a Levi part and a nilpotent part. The nilpotent part \mathfrak{n}_π has a unique dense orbit $\mathcal{O}(x_\pi)$, where the nilpotent element x_π can be taken to be the Jordan matrix with Jordan cells whose sizes give the dual partition π^* . For example, when $\pi = (N)$, the corresponding parabolic subalgebra is all of \mathfrak{g} , the nilpotent $x_{(N)}$ has N Jordan blocks of size one, and $(x_{(N)}) = \{0\}$. At the other extreme, when $\pi = (1^N)$, the corresponding parabolic subalgebra consists of the upper triangular matrices, the nilpotent $x_{(1^N)}$ is just one Jordan block of size N , and $\mathcal{O}(x_{(1^N)})$ is the so-called regular nilpotent orbit. In general, a nilpotent in $\mathcal{O}(x_\pi)$ is called of type π .

There is a well-known partial ordering on partitions of N . Consider two partitions $\pi = (\pi_1, \pi_2, \dots)$ and $\rho = (\rho_1, \rho_2, \dots)$, with $\pi_1 \geq \pi_2 \geq \dots$ and $\rho_1 \geq \rho_2 \geq \dots$ as before, both adding up to N . We write $\pi \preceq \rho$ if $\pi_1 + \cdots + \pi_j \leq \rho_1 + \cdots + \rho_j$ for all $j \geq 1$. The following lemma is elementary:

Lemma 2.19. *The closure of $\mathcal{O}(x_\pi)$ in \mathfrak{g} consists of the union of all orbits $\mathcal{O}(x_\rho)$ with $\pi \preceq \rho$. These are exactly the nilpotent orbits that appear in \mathfrak{g}^π .*

2.8. Slices at general points. A general element $x \in \mathfrak{g}$ has a unique decomposition $x = x_s + x_n$ into a semisimple and a nilpotent part. Just as in Section 2.4, \mathfrak{g}_{x_s} decomposes into the direct sum of $Z(\mathfrak{g}_{x_s})$ and $\mathfrak{g}_{x_s}^{\text{red}} = \bigoplus_i \mathfrak{g}_{x_s}^{\text{red}}[i]$, and each $\mathfrak{g}_{x_s}^{\text{red}}[i]$ is composed of the traceless endomorphisms of an eigenspace E_i of x_s . The sizes of these eigenspaces form a partition σ of N . The nilpotent part x_n always lies in $\mathfrak{g}_{x_s}^{\text{red}}$; denote by $x_n[i]$ its piece in $\mathfrak{g}_{x_s}^{\text{red}}[i]$. We choose Jacobson-Morozov slices $\mathcal{S}^{\text{JM,red}}[i]$ at $x_n[i]$ in $\mathfrak{g}_{x_s}^{\text{red}}[i]$, and let $\mathcal{S}^{\text{JM,red}}$ be their direct sum.

In [37, Section 2(D)] it is proved that $x_s + (Z(\mathfrak{g}_{x_s}) \times \mathcal{S}^{\text{JM,red}})$ is a transverse slice at x in \mathfrak{g} . Using this, it follows that locally near x , the adjoint map χ looks like a linear projection times the product of the restriction of the adjoint map of $\mathfrak{g}_{x_s}^{\text{red}}$ to $\mathcal{S}^{\text{JM,red}}$. This local model

enables one to describe explicitly which points of \mathfrak{g} are regular for the map χ : namely, the ones for which x_n is a regular nilpotent in $\mathfrak{g}_{x_s}^{\text{red}}$.

When $x \in \mathfrak{g}^\pi$, by Lemma 2.12 we have that the nilpotents $x_n[i]$ are in $\mathfrak{g}_{x_s}^{\text{red}}[i]^{b[i]}$ for some breaking $b \in \mathcal{B}_{\pi\sigma}$. We can restrict the local model to \mathfrak{g}^π along the lines of Section 2.4, with the following result:

Lemma 2.20. *A point $x = x_s + x_n \in \mathfrak{g}^\pi$ is regular for the map χ^π if and only if there exists a breaking $b = (b[1], \dots, b[l])$ of π according to σ , such that $x_n[i] \in \mathfrak{g}_{x_s}^{\text{red}}[i]$ is a nilpotent of type $b[i]$.*

Furthermore, note that a fiber of the map $\chi^\pi : \mathfrak{g}^\pi \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}^\pi/W^\pi$ is uniquely determined by the semisimple orbit $\mathcal{O}(x_s)$ that it contains, corresponding to some partition σ . Using Lemma 2.19, we get that:

Lemma 2.21. *The fiber of χ^π containing $\mathcal{O}(x_s)$ is composed of the orbits of $x_s + x_n$, where x_n is a nilpotent decomposing into $x_n[i] \in \mathfrak{g}_{x_s}^{\text{red}}[i]$ for some breaking $b = (b[1], \dots, b[l]) \in \mathcal{B}_{\pi\sigma}$, and with the types $\rho[i]$ of $x_n[i]$ satisfying $b[i] \preceq \rho[i]$.*

2.9. The topology of the fibers. Our main objects of interest are the fibers of the bundle map $\chi^\pi|_{\mathcal{S} \cap \mathfrak{g}^{\pi, \text{reg}}}$ from Proposition 2.17. By Proposition 2.16, they are homeomorphic to an arbitrary fiber of the restriction of $\tilde{\chi}^\pi$ to $\tilde{\mathcal{S}} \cap \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}^\pi$. We pick the nilpotent fiber

$$(20) \quad \mathcal{N}_{\rho\pi} = (\tilde{\chi}^\pi|_{\tilde{\mathcal{S}} \cap \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}^\pi})^{-1}(0).$$

Here we assumed that the nilpotent x where we took the slice $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}_\rho$ was in the orbit of x_ρ , for some partition ρ with $\pi \preceq \rho$. Observe that by Proposition 2.15(ii), the topology is independent of which invariant slice we choose.

Using Lemma 2.19 we see that there is a natural map

$$\Pi : \mathcal{N}_{\rho\pi} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_\rho \cap \overline{\mathcal{O}(x_\pi)}, \quad (x, F) \rightarrow x.$$

Using the \mathbb{C}^* -action λ , it can be shown that $\mathcal{N}_{\rho\pi}$ deformation retracts into its ‘‘compact core’’

$$\Pi^{-1}(x) = \{F \in \mathcal{F}^\pi \mid x \text{ fixes } F \text{ and acts trivially on all quotients } F_j/F_{j-1}\}.$$

$\Pi^{-1}(x)$ is called the *Spaltenstein variety* and appeared first in [40]. It is a projective variety of half the dimension of $\mathcal{N}_{\rho\pi}$.

Example 2.22. *When $\pi = (1^N)$, $\Pi^{-1}(x)$ is the Springer variety of complete flags fixed by a given nilpotent element.*

Example 2.23. *When $\rho = (N)$, we have $x = 0$ and $\Pi^{-1}(x)$ is the partial flag variety \mathcal{F}^π . In this case $\mathcal{N}_{\rho\pi}$ can be identified with the cotangent bundle $T^*\mathcal{F}^\pi$.*

In general, the real dimension $d_{\rho\pi}$ of the Spaltenstein variety $\Pi^{-1}(x)$ is given by the formula

$$(21) \quad d_{\rho\pi} = \sum_{j \geq 1} \rho_j^2 - \sum_{j \geq 1} \pi_j^2.$$

In [2, Sections 3.4 and 3.5], Borho and MacPherson studied the rational cohomology of a general Spaltenstein variety. For example, they found that the number of $d_{\rho\pi}$ -dimensional irreducible components of $\Pi^{-1}(x)$ (which is the middle dimensional Betti number of $\mathcal{N}_{\rho\pi}$) is equal to the Kostka number $K_{\rho\pi}$ which counts semistandard Young tableaux of shape ρ and weight π . For more information on the combinatorics of Kostka numbers and their relevance to representation theory, we refer to [24]. A different viewpoint on these cohomology computations is in [26].

3. THE RELEVANT AFFINE VARIETY AND ITS DEGENERATIONS

From now on we specialize the discussion in the previous section to the case of interest to us, by setting $\pi = (1^m(n-1)^m)$ and $\rho = (n^m)$, with $N = nm$. Note that $W^\pi = S_m \times S_m$ for $n > 2$. The case $n = 2$ is slightly different, because $W^\pi = S_{2m}$. Since that case was treated by Seidel and Smith in [37], we shall restrict our attention to $n > 2$. (The case $n = 1$ is trivial, and the resulting link invariant is \mathbb{Z} for any link.)

3.1. Motivation. Let us briefly explain why our choice of $\pi = (1^m(n-1)^m)$ and $\rho = (n^m)$ is natural if we aim at constructing an analogue of Khovanov-Rozansky homology. As mentioned in the introduction, the Euler characteristic of Khovanov-Rozansky homology is the link polynomial $P_{(n)}$. Let V be the standard representation of $\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})$. The polynomial $P_{(n)}$ can be defined as follows: we present the link as the closure of a braid b on m strands, associate to b a map $F_b(q) : V^{\otimes m} \rightarrow V^{\otimes m}$ depending on a quantum parameter q , and then take its trace. This is equivalent to looking at the image of 1 under a map

$$(22) \quad \mathbb{C} \rightarrow V^{\otimes m} \otimes (V^{\otimes m})^* \xrightarrow{F_b(q) \times id} V^{\otimes m} \otimes (V^{\otimes m})^* \rightarrow \mathbb{C}.$$

The composite factors through the space of invariants

$$\text{Inv}(m, n) = \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})}(\mathbb{C}, V^{\otimes m} \otimes (V^{\otimes m})^*).$$

The dimension of $\text{Inv}(m, n)$ is equal to $d(m, n) =$ the number of permutations of m elements with longest increasing subsequence of length $\leq n$. (A table of the values of $d(m, n)$ can be found in [27].) According to Khovanov's principles for categorification [13], we should look for a triangulated category whose Grothendieck group has dimension $d(m, n)$ or, more geometrically, for an exact symplectic manifold whose middle dimensional Betti number is $d(m, n)$. As explained at the end of Section 2.9, the middle dimensional Betti numbers of the smooth fibers of χ^π are the Kostka numbers. By the Schensted correspondence [35], $d(m, n)$ is the same as the Kostka number $K_{(n^m), (1^m(n-1)^m)}$, which explains our choice for π and ρ .

3.2. A few properties. From the orbit of x_ρ we choose the following nilpotent element, written as a $m \times m$ matrix made of $n \times n$ blocks:

$$N_{m,n} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I & & & \\ & 0 & I & & \\ & & & \dots & \\ & & & & I \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Here I and 0 are the n -by- n identity and zero matrix, respectively.

We complete this to a Jacobson-Morozov triple $(N^+ = N_{m,n}, N^-, H)$ with

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} (m-1)I & & & & \\ & (m-3)I & & & \\ & & (m-5)I & & \\ & & & \dots & \\ & & & & (-m+1)I \end{pmatrix},$$

Proof. Suppose the contrary is true, so that $\text{Ker}(\mu I - Y)$ has nonzero intersection with $\{0\}^n \times \mathbb{C}^{(m-1)n}$. Using the \mathbb{C}^* -action, one sees that the same holds for $\text{Ker}(r^2\mu I - \lambda_r(Y))$. In the limit $r \rightarrow 0$ we obtain a nonzero element in $\text{Ker}(N^+) \cap (\{0\}^n \times \mathbb{C}^{(m-1)n})$, which is a contradiction. \square

Lemma 3.3. *Let $\tau = (\vec{\lambda}, \vec{\mu}) \in \mathfrak{h}^\pi/W^\pi$ be such that $\vec{\lambda} = (\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m)$, $\vec{\mu} = (\mu_1 = 0, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_m)$. Denote by $\bar{\tau} = ((\lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m), (\mu_2, \dots, \mu_m))$. Then the subspace of $Y \in \mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau}$ such that $\text{Ker}(Y)$ is n -dimensional can be canonically identified with $\mathcal{Y}_{m-1,n,\bar{\tau}}$.*

Proof. From the previous lemma we know that a vector in $\text{ker}(Y)$ is uniquely determined by its first n entries. There are n linearly independent such vectors if and only if $Y_{m1} = 0$. The subspace of $\mathcal{S}_{m,n}$ with $Y_{m1} = 0$ can be identified with $\mathcal{S}_{m-1,n}$ in a straightforward way. If $\bar{Y} \in \mathcal{Y}_{m-1,n,\bar{\tau}} \subset \mathcal{S}_{m-1,n}$, then Y must fix a partial flag $\bar{F} \in \mathcal{F}^{(1^{m-2}(n-1)^{m-2})}$ and act diagonally (by the components of $\bar{\tau}$) on the successive quotients. The corresponding matrix $Y \in \mathcal{S}_{m,n}$ with $Y_{m1} = 0$ fixes the partial flag F obtained from \bar{F} by taking direct sum with an arbitrary flag of type $(1, n-1)$ in $\mathbb{C}^n \times \{0\}^{(m-1)n} \subset \text{Ker}(Y)$. Using Lemma 2.5, we get that Y is in $\mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau}$. Conversely, starting with F fixed by $Y \in \mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau}$ we can construct a $\bar{F} \in \mathcal{F}^{(1^{m-2}(n-1)^{m-2})}$ fixed by \bar{Y} by intersecting everything with the subspace $\{0\}^n \times \mathbb{C}^{(m-1)n} \subset \mathbb{C}^n$. \square

3.3. The case $m = 1$. When $m = 1$, the slice $\mathcal{S}_{1,n}$ is the whole $\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})$. The subvariety $\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})^{(1^{(n-1)})}$ consists of traceless matrices having an eigenspace of dimension at least $n-1$, cf. Example 2.1. The spaces $\mathcal{Y}_{1,n,\tau}$ are the fibers of the map

$$(25) \quad \chi^{(1^{(n-1)})} : \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})^{(1^{(n-1)})} \rightarrow \mathbb{C},$$

which takes a matrix into its eigenvalue of multiplicity $\geq n-1$. This map will play an important role in our paper, being part of the local model for constructing vanishing projective spaces in Section 4.

3.4. A thick and a thin eigenvalue coincide. As mentioned in Section 3.2, the fiber $\mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau}$ is smooth when λ_i and μ_j are all distinct. In this subsection we study the structure and form of the singularities in a fiber $\mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau}$, where the λ_i and μ_j that appear in τ satisfy $\lambda_1 = \mu_1 = \lambda$, but are otherwise distinct.

Lemma 2.21 tells us the structure of the fiber of $\chi^\pi : \mathfrak{g}^\pi \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}^\pi/W^\pi$ over τ . The partition σ associated to a semisimple element in that fiber is $\sigma = (1^{m-1}(n-1)^{m-1}n)$. There is a unique breaking b of $\pi = (1^m(n-1)^m)$ according to σ , cf. Example 2.8. It follows that there are two adjoint orbits in the fiber $(\chi^\pi)^{-1}(\tau)$: a regular orbit \mathcal{O}^{reg} consisting of matrices with a Jordan block of size two and $n-2$ blocks of size one for the eigenvalue λ , and a subregular orbit \mathcal{O}^{sub} of matrices having n independent λ -eigenvectors. The orbit \mathcal{O}^{reg} is open and dense in $(\chi^\pi)^{-1}(\tau)$, while \mathcal{O}^{sub} is closed. By Lemma 2.20, the points of \mathcal{O}^{reg} are regular for χ^π , and then from Proposition 2.16(ii) the points of $\mathcal{O}^{\text{reg}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}$ are regular for the restriction of χ^π to the slice $\mathcal{S}_{m,n}$.

Remark 3.4. *When τ is as above, we denote by $\mathcal{C}_{m,n,\tau} = \mathcal{O}^{\text{sub}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}$ the singular set of $\mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau}$. This is a regular fiber of the restriction of χ^σ to $\mathcal{S}_{m,n}$, with $\sigma = (1^{m-1}(n-1)^{m-1}n)$. The union of all $\mathcal{C}_{m,n,\tau}$ is $\mathcal{C}_{m,n} = \mathcal{S}_{m,n} \cap \mathfrak{g}^{\sigma, \text{reg}}$. By Proposition 2.17, we have a differentiable fiber bundle:*

$$(26) \quad \mathcal{C}_{m,n} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}^{\sigma, \text{reg}}/W^\sigma = \text{Conf}_\sigma^0.$$

The structure of the map $\chi^\pi|_{\mathcal{S}_{m,n}}$ near the singular stratum $\mathcal{O}^{\text{sub}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}$ is described by the lemma below, which basically states that the local model is a trivially fibered version of the $m = 1$ case, in other words of the map (25).

Lemma 3.5. *Let $D \subset \mathfrak{h}^\pi/W^\pi$ be a disk corresponding to $\vec{\lambda} = (\lambda - (n-1)z, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m)$ and $\vec{\mu} = (\lambda + z, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_m)$ with $z \in \mathbb{C}$ small. Then there is a neighborhood of $\mathcal{O}^{\text{sub}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}$ inside $(\chi^\pi)^{-1}(D) \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}$, and an isomorphism of that with a neighborhood of $(\mathcal{O}^{\text{sub}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}) \times \{0\}$ inside $(\mathcal{O}^{\text{sub}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}) \times \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})^{(1(n-1))}$. (Here $0 \in \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})$ is the zero matrix.) The isomorphism fits into a commutative diagram:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\chi^\pi)^{-1}(D) \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n} & \xrightarrow{\text{local } \cong \text{ near } \mathcal{O}^{\text{sub}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}} & (\mathcal{O}^{\text{sub}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}) \times \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})^{(1(n-1))} \\ \chi^\pi \downarrow & & \chi^{(1(n-1))} \downarrow \\ D & \xrightarrow{z} & \mathbb{C} \end{array}$$

Proof. Let us first look at a neighborhood \mathcal{O}^{sub} inside $(\chi^\pi)^{-1}(D)$, without restricting to $\mathcal{S}_{m,n}$. From Section 2.4 we know that χ^π looks locally like a fibered version of the product of $\chi^{(1(n-1))}$, $n-1$ copies of $\chi^{(n-1)}$, and $n-1$ copies of $\chi^{(1)}$, see (13). Since $\chi^{(n-1)}$ and $\chi^{(1)}$ correspond to trivial partitions, they are all just the identity map for a point. Thus we know that χ^π looks like a fibered version of $\chi^{(1(n-1))}$ near \mathcal{O}^{sub} .

We need to show that when we restrict to $\mathcal{S}_{m,n}$, this fibered structure is preserved and, moreover, that the normal data along $\mathcal{O}^{\text{sub}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}$ is trivial. At every point $Y \in \mathcal{O}^{\text{sub}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}$, we choose a subspace $R_Y \subset T_Y \mathcal{S}_{m,n}$ which is complementary to $T_Y(\mathcal{O}^{\text{sub}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n})$ and depends holomorphically on Y . This is possible because $\mathcal{O}^{\text{sub}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}$ is affine, and therefore the relevant Ext^1 obstruction group is zero. The spaces $(Y + R_Y) \cap \mathfrak{g}^\pi$ form a local tubular neighborhood of $\mathcal{O}^{\text{sub}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}$ inside $\mathfrak{g}^\pi \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}$. On the other hand, we also have the canonical slice $\mathcal{S}^{\text{ss}} = \mathcal{S}_Y^{\text{ss}}$ to \mathcal{O}^{sub} , and a canonical local isomorphism (11) between $(Y + R_Y) \cap \mathfrak{g}^\pi$ and $\mathcal{S}_Y^{\text{ss}} \cap \mathfrak{g}^\pi$, which only moves points inside their adjoint orbits. Hence the restriction of χ^π to $\mathcal{S}_Y^{\text{ss}} \cap \mathfrak{g}^\pi$ serves as a local model for $\chi^\pi|_{\mathcal{S}_{m,n}}$ near $\mathcal{O}^{\text{sub}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}$.

It remains to check triviality of the normal data. By Lemma 2.12, the intersection $\mathcal{S}_Y^{\text{ss}} \cap \mathfrak{g}^\pi$ can be identified via translation with

$$Z(\mathfrak{g}_Y) \times \mathfrak{sl}(E_Y(\lambda))^{(1(n-1))} \times \prod_{i=2}^m \mathfrak{sl}(E_Y(\lambda_i))^{(1)} \times \prod_{i=2}^m \mathfrak{sl}(E_Y(\mu_i))^{(n-1)}.$$

Here by $E_Y(\alpha)$ we denoted the eigenspace of Y with eigenvalue α . Note that each of the $\mathfrak{sl}(E_Y(\lambda_i))^{(1)}$ and $\mathfrak{sl}(E_Y(\mu_i))^{(n-1)}$ is just a point, while $Z(\mathfrak{g}_Y)$ can be identified with \mathbb{C}^{2m-2} in a canonical way. Finally, by Lemma 3.2 we have a preferred isomorphism of $E_Y(\lambda)$ with \mathbb{C}^n , and thus of $\mathfrak{sl}(E_Y(\lambda))^{(1(n-1))}$ with $\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})^{(1(n-1))}$. This completes the proof of triviality for the normal data. It is easy to see that all the isomorphisms which we used depended holomorphically on Y . \square

Remark 3.6. *Consider the partition $\pi^+ = (1^{m+n-1}(n-1)^{m-1})$. Since $\pi^+ \preceq \pi$, we have that*

$$(\chi^\pi)^{-1}(D) \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n} \subset \mathfrak{g}^\pi \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n} \subset \mathfrak{g}^{\pi^+} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}.$$

We can proceed as in the proof of Lemma 3.5 and study the structure of $\mathfrak{g}^{\pi^+} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}$ near $(\mathcal{O}^{\text{sub}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n})$. There are now several breakings of π^+ according to $\sigma = (1^{m-1}(n-1)^{m-1}n)$, cf. Example 2.9. One of them is b^+ given by $n = 1 + \dots + 1, (n-1), \dots, (n-1), 1, \dots, 1$. Lemma 2.12 says that a neighborhood of $(\mathcal{O}^{\text{sub}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n})$ in $\mathfrak{g}^{\pi^+} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}$ has several components. We denote the one corresponding to b^+ by $(\mathfrak{g}^{\pi^+} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n})_{b^+}$. It is isomorphic to $(\mathcal{O}^{\text{sub}} \cap$

$\mathcal{S}_{m,n} \times \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})$. (The normal data is trivial just as in Lemma 3.5.) Furthermore, this local isomorphism is compatible with the one in Lemma 3.5, in the sense that there is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{g}^\pi \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n} & \xrightarrow{\text{local } \cong} & (\mathcal{O}^{\text{sub}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}) \times \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})^{(1(n-1))} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (\mathfrak{g}^{\pi^+} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n})_{b^+} & \xrightarrow{\text{local } \cong} & (\mathcal{O}^{\text{sub}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}) \times \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C}), \end{array}$$

where the vertical maps are inclusions.

We can generalize Lemma 3.5 to the case when several pairs of one thick and one thin eigenvalue come together. Let $\tau = (\vec{\lambda}, \vec{\mu})$ be a point in \mathfrak{h}^π/W^π such that $\lambda_1 = \mu_1, \lambda_2 = \mu_2, \dots, \lambda_k = \mu_k$, and these are the only coincidences. There are 2^k orbits in the fiber of χ^π corresponding to which of the k relevant Jordan blocks are semisimple. The smallest orbit \mathcal{O}^{min} where all the k blocks are semisimple is closed in $(\chi^\pi)^{-1}(\tau)$. An adaptation of the arguments in the proof of Lemma 3.5 gives:

Lemma 3.7. *Let $P \subset \mathfrak{h}^\pi/W^\pi$ be a polydisk corresponding to $\vec{\lambda} = (\lambda - (n-1)z_1, \dots, \lambda_k - (n-1)z_k, \lambda_{k+1}, \dots, \lambda_m)$ and $\vec{\mu} = (\lambda + z_1, \dots, \lambda_k + z_k, \mu_{k+1}, \dots, \mu_m)$ with the z_k 's small. Then there is a neighborhood of $\mathcal{O}^{\text{min}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}$ inside $(\chi^\pi)^{-1}(P) \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}$, and an isomorphism of that with a neighborhood of $(\mathcal{O}^{\text{min}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}) \times \{0\}^k$ inside $(\mathcal{O}^{\text{min}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}) \times (\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})^{(1(n-1))})^k$. The isomorphism fits into a commutative diagram:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\chi^\pi)^{-1}(P) \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n} & \xrightarrow{\text{local } \cong \text{ near } \mathcal{O}^{\text{min}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}} & (\mathcal{O}^{\text{min}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}) \times (\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})^{(1(n-1))})^k \\ \chi^\pi \downarrow & & (\chi^{(1(n-1))}, \dots, \chi^{(1(n-1))}) \downarrow \\ P & \xrightarrow{(z_1, \dots, z_k)} & \mathbb{C}^k \end{array}$$

3.5. Two thin eigenvalues coincide. Although not necessary for the rest of the paper, it is instructive to consider the case when $\tau = (\vec{\lambda}, \vec{\mu})$ has $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda$, and all the other λ_i 's and μ_j 's are distinct from each other and from λ . Let us assume that $n > 3$. The corresponding partition σ is now $(1^{m-2}2(n-1)^m)$, and there is again a unique breaking of π according to σ , cf. Example 2.10. We get two orbits \mathcal{O}^{reg} and \mathcal{O}^{sub} in the fiber, just as in Section 3.4. The orbit \mathcal{O}^{sub} is closed, and the local model around it is the map $\chi^{(1^2)} : \mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, which is basically the A_1 -singularity $\mathbb{C}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $(a, b, c) \rightarrow a^2 + b^2 + c^2$. The same arguments as in the proof of Lemma 3.5 show that the local model for $\chi^\pi|_{\mathcal{S}_{m,n}}$ near $\mathcal{O}^{\text{sub}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}$ is a fibered version of the A_1 -singularity. However, note that we do not have a canonical identification of the λ -eigenspace with \mathbb{C}^2 , and so we cannot claim the triviality of the normal data.

3.6. One thick and two thin eigenvalues coincide. A slightly more involved situation is when $\tau = (\vec{\lambda}, \vec{\mu})$ has $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \mu_1 = \lambda$, and these are the only coincidences. The partition σ is $(1^{m-2}(n-1)^{m-1}(n+1))$, and there is still a unique breaking of π according to σ , namely $(n+1) = (n-1) + 1 + 1$ and the rest trivial, cf. Example 2.11. By Lemma 2.21 the fiber $(\chi^\pi)^{-1}(\tau)$ consists of three orbits: \mathcal{O}^{reg} made of matrices with a Jordan block of size 3 and $n-2$ blocks of size 1 for the eigenvalue λ ; a subregular orbit \mathcal{O}^{sub} with a Jordan block of size 2 and $n-1$ blocks of size 1 for λ ; and a minimal semisimple orbit with $n+1$ independent λ -eigenvectors. However, according to Lemma 3.2, the minimal orbit does not intersect $\mathcal{S}_{m,n}$. Thus $\mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau}$ is only made of two strata: an open and dense part $\mathcal{O}^{\text{reg}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}$, and a closed part $\mathcal{O}^{\text{sub}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}$.

The discussion from Section 2.8 can be applied here to find a local model for the map χ^π near \mathcal{O}^{sub} . One can show that the same model is valid for the restriction of χ^π to $\mathcal{S}_{m,n}$, along the lines of the proof of Lemma 3.5, and then study the normal data in the fibers (which turns out to be nontrivial). To be precise, for every $Y \in \mathcal{O}^{\text{sub}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}$, we denote by E_Y the kernel of $(\lambda I - Y)^2$, by $F_{1,Y}$ the image of E_Y under the map $\lambda I - Y$, and by $F_{2,Y}$ the kernel of $\lambda I - Y$. We let $\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F}_1, \mathcal{F}_2$ be the complex vector bundles over $\mathcal{O}^{\text{sub}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}$ whose fibers over Y are $E_Y, F_{1,Y}, F_{2,Y}$, respectively. Since Y is affine, we can choose complements $T_{1,Y}$ of $F_{1,Y}$ in $F_{2,Y}$ and $T_{2,Y}$ of $F_{2,Y}$ in E_Y that depend holomorphically on Y . The map $\lambda I - Y$ induces a linear isomorphism from $T_{2,Y}$ to $F_{1,Y}$. This gives a linear quadruple T_Y in the sense of Remark 2.18. Since the data T_Y depends holomorphically on Y , we call the whole thing a *holomorphic quadruple bundle* over $\mathcal{O}^{\text{sub}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}$, and denote it by \mathcal{T} . Using Remark 2.18, we have an associated space $\mathcal{X}(T_Y)$ for each Y ; the corresponding fiber bundle over $\mathcal{O}^{\text{sub}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}$ is denoted $\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{T})$. The fibers of \mathcal{X} are isomorphic to the space \mathcal{X}_n which appears in (18). There is also a map $q : \mathcal{X}(\mathcal{T}) \rightarrow \text{Sym}^2(\mathbb{C})$ which is given by (18) in each fiber.

Lemma 3.8. *Consider the bidisk $P \subset \mathfrak{h}^\pi / W^\pi$ corresponding to $\vec{\lambda} = (\lambda + z_1, \lambda + z_2, \dots, \lambda_m)$ and $\vec{\mu} = (\lambda + z_3, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_m)$ with $z_1, z_2, z_3 \in \mathbb{C}$ small, $z_1 + z_2 + (n-1)z_3 = 0$.*

Then there is a neighborhood of $\mathcal{O}^{\text{sub}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}$ inside $(\chi^\pi)^{-1}(P) \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}$, and an isomorphism of that with a neighborhood of the zero-section inside $\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{T})$. The isomorphism fits into a commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\chi^\pi)^{-1}(P) \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n} & \xrightarrow{\text{local } \cong \text{ near } \mathcal{O}^{\text{sub}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}} & \mathcal{X}(\mathcal{T}) \\ \chi^\pi \downarrow & & \downarrow q=(q_1, q_2) \\ P & \xrightarrow{(z_1, z_2)} & \text{Sym}^2(\mathbb{C}). \end{array}$$

In short, this says that the map $\chi^\pi|_{\mathcal{S}_{m,n}}$ looks locally near $\mathcal{O}^{\text{sub}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}$ like a fibered version of the map (18). The possible nontriviality of the normal data is encoded in the structure of the fiber bundle $\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{T})$. In particular, the bundles \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F}_1 can be nontrivial. On the other hand, note that by Lemma 3.2, the bundle \mathcal{F}_2 is always trivial.

There is also an analogue of Remark 3.6:

Remark 3.9. *One breaking of $\pi^+ = (1^{m+n-1}(n-1)^{m-1})$ according to $\sigma = (1^{m-2}(n-1)^{m-1}(n+1))$ is β^+ given by $(n+1) = 1 + \dots + 1, (n-1), \dots, (n-1), 1, \dots, 1$. Take a neighborhood of $\mathcal{O}^{\text{sub}} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}$ in $\mathfrak{g}^{\pi^+} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n}$ as in Lemma 2.12. Denote by $(\mathfrak{g}^{\pi^+} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n})_{\beta^+}$ the part corresponding to β^+ . Then there is a commutative diagram made of inclusions and local isomorphisms:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{g}^{\pi^+} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n} & \xrightarrow{\text{local } \cong} & \mathcal{X}(\mathcal{T}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (\mathfrak{g}^{\pi^+} \cap \mathcal{S}_{m,n})_{\beta^+} & \xrightarrow{\text{local } \cong} & \mathfrak{sl}(\mathcal{E}). \end{array}$$

4. PARALLEL TRANSPORT AND VARIOUS VANISHING OBJECTS

4.1. Parallel transport. In this section we review the definition of rescaled parallel transport in a Stein fibration, following Seidel and Smith [37, Section 4(A)].

Let $p : Y \rightarrow T$ be a holomorphic map between complex manifolds, which is also a submersion with fibers Y_t . Let $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow T$ be a path on the base. The parallel transport

vector field H_γ on the pullback $\gamma^*Y \rightarrow [0, 1]$ consists of the sections of $TY|_{Y_{\gamma(s)}}$ which project to $\gamma'(s)$ and are orthogonal to the vertical tangent bundle $T(Y_{\gamma(s)})$. Thus,

$$(27) \quad H_\gamma = \frac{\nabla p}{\|\nabla p\|^2} \gamma'(s).$$

In some cases, for example if p is proper or if we have suitable estimates on H_γ , integrating H_γ yields a symplectic isomorphism $h_\gamma : Y_{\gamma(0)} \rightarrow Y_{\gamma(1)}$, called *(naive) parallel transport*. In general, however, the lack of compactness means that integral lines may not exist everywhere, so that h_γ is only defined on compact subsets $P \subset Y_{\gamma(0)}$ for a short time $\epsilon > 0$ which depends on P .

To fix this problem, we use *rescaled parallel transport*. Assume that there exists a function $\psi : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with the following properties:

- (28) • ψ is proper and bounded below.
- (29) • $-dd^c\psi > 0$, so that $\Omega = -dd^c\psi$ is a Kähler form on Y .
- (30) • Outside a compact set of Y , we have $\|\nabla\psi\| \leq \rho\psi$ for some $\rho > 0$;
- (31) • The fiberwise critical set $\{y \in Y : d\psi|_{\text{Ker}(Dp)} = 0\}$ maps properly to T .

The Liouville vector field $Z_t = \nabla(\psi|_{Y_t})$ on Y_t is well-defined for all times because of condition (30). Given the path γ , condition (31) implies that there exists $c > 0$ such that the critical values of ψ on the fibers $Y_{\gamma(s)}$ all lie in $[0, c)$. Using this and (28) we can find $\sigma > 0$ such that the integral lines of $\tilde{H}_\gamma = H_\gamma - \sigma Z_{\gamma(s)}$ stay inside $\psi^{-1}([0, c])$. Integrating the flow \tilde{H}_γ and then composing with the time σ map of the Liouville flow on $Y_{\gamma(1)}$ yields a symplectic embedding

$$h_\gamma^{\text{resc}} : Y_{\gamma(0)} \cap \psi^{-1}([0, c]) \longrightarrow Y_{\gamma(1)}.$$

This is called *rescaled parallel transport*. It depends on σ only up to isotopy in the class of symplectic embeddings. Replacing c by a larger value yields a map defined on a bigger set, whose restriction to the smaller set is isotopic to the original one. As a consequence, the image $h_\gamma^{\text{resc}}(L)$ is well-defined (up to Lagrangian isotopy) for any compact Lagrangian submanifold $L \subset Y_{\gamma(0)}$.

4.2. Vanishing cycles for singular metrics. Let Ω be an arbitrary Kähler form on $Y = \mathbb{C}^n$, and denote by g the corresponding Kähler metric. Consider the projection

$$p : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad p(z_1, \dots, z_n) = z_1^2 + \dots + z_n^2,$$

and equip the fibers with the induced metrics and forms.

The real part $re(p)$ is a Morse function with a critical point at the origin. The *stable manifold* W is defined as the set of points $y \in \mathbb{C}^n$ such that the flow line of $-\nabla re(p)$ starting at y exists for all times $s \geq 0$, and converges to zero as $s \rightarrow \infty$.

Since Ω is Kähler, the negative gradient flow of $re(p)$ is the same as the Hamiltonian vector field of the imaginary part $im(p)$. This preserves $im(p)$, hence W lies in the preimage of $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. The intersection C_t of W with a fiber $Y_t = p^{-1}(t)$ for $t > 0$ is called a *vanishing cycle*. It is well-known that for t small C_t is a smooth manifold and, in fact, is diffeomorphic to S^{n-1} . (See [11], for example.) An alternate definition is as follows. Consider the path $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $\gamma(s) = (1-s)t$. Since $-\nabla re(p)$ is proportional to the naive parallel transport H_γ , we have

$$(32) \quad C_t = \{y \in Y_t \mid h_{\gamma|_{[0,s]}} \text{ is defined near } y \text{ for } s < 1, \text{ and } h_{\gamma|_{[0,s]}}(y) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } s \rightarrow 1\}.$$

Because the gradient flow preserves Ω , by taking the limit $s \rightarrow 1$ we find that Ω vanishes on TC_t . In other words, $C_t \subset Y_t$ is Lagrangian.

We need a generalization of this construction in the case when the Kähler form Ω is degenerate at the origin. In that situation the gradient flow $-\nabla \text{re}(p)$ can take a nonzero point into zero in finite time. However, we can still define a vanishing cycle C_t using parallel transport maps.

Proposition 4.1. *Let Ω be a smooth two-form on \mathbb{C}^n that is real analytic in a neighborhood of zero and Kähler on $\mathbb{C}^n - \{0\}$. For $t > 0$, define C_t by (32). Then, for $t > 0$ sufficiently small, C_t is a Lagrangian $(n - 1)$ -sphere in Y_t .*

(It is conceivable that the real analyticity condition is unnecessary. However, our proof is fundamentally different from the one in the nondegenerate case, and makes essential use of real analyticity.)

Proof of Proposition 4.1. For $t \in \mathbb{R}$, we will denote by $Y_{t+i\mathbb{R}}$ the preimage of t under the map $\text{re}(p) : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. This is the union of $Y_{t+i\tau}$ for all $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$. Note that $Y_{t+i\mathbb{R}}$ is diffeomorphic to $S^{n-1} \times \mathbb{R}^n$ for all $t \neq 0$.

Consider the projection from \mathbb{C}^n to its imaginary part

$$\text{proj}^{\text{im}} : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, \text{proj}^{\text{im}}(z_1, \dots, z_n) = (\text{im}(z_1), \dots, \text{im}(z_n)).$$

Denote by ι the inclusion of $Y_{i\mathbb{R}}$ into \mathbb{C}^n . Take the preimage $V = (\text{proj}^{\text{im}} \circ \iota)^{-1}(B) \subset Y_{i\mathbb{R}}$ of a ball $B^n = B^n(\epsilon) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ centered at the origin. Given a point $y \in V - \{0\}$ with $p(y) = i\tau$, we can consider the translate γ_τ of γ by $i\tau$, as a path in \mathbb{C} . Reverse parallel transport along the corresponding γ_τ can be applied to all points in $V - \{0\}$ for at least some small time $t > 0$. (Up to a reparametrization of time, this is equivalent to going along the forward gradient flow of $\text{re}(p)$.) The image of this reverse transport, together with the vanishing cycle $C = C_t$, forms an open set $U \subset Y_{t+i\mathbb{R}}$. We can define $h : U \rightarrow V$ by setting $h(y) = 0$ for $y \in C$, and $h(y) = h_{\gamma_\tau}(y)$ for $y \in V - C$, with τ being the imaginary part of $p(y)$.

If our parameters ϵ and τ were sufficiently small, the whole parallel transport of U along the γ_τ 's happens in the neighborhood where Ω is real analytic. The solution of an ODE with real analytic coefficients and initial data is a real analytic function by the Cauchy-Kovalevsky theorem. Therefore the map $\iota \circ h : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$ is real analytic, and so must be

$$f = \text{proj}^{\text{im}} \circ h : U \rightarrow B^n.$$

The restriction of h to $U - C$ is a diffeomorphism onto $V - \{0\}$. It follows that $f : U \rightarrow B^n$ is an S^{n-1} -fibration over $B^n - \{0\}$, outside of the vanishing cycle C . We aim to show that $C = f^{-1}(0)$ is also an $(n - 1)$ -sphere.

Note that C is an analytic subvariety of the real analytic manifold $Y_{t+i\mathbb{R}} = S^{n-1} \times \mathbb{R}^n$. Let us recall a few facts about real analytic varieties, cf. [17, Section 6.3], [21]. Every analytic variety A admits a Whitney stratification and, in particular, it has a top-dimensional stratum of dimension $d = \dim A$. Every point $y \in A$ admits a Zariski tangent space $T_y A$, and (assuming A is connected) we have $\dim(T_y A) \geq \dim A$ for all y , with equality if and only if y is a regular point, i.e. part of the top-dimensional stratum.

In our case, since parallel transport preserves Ω , it follows that Ω must vanish on $T_y C$ for all $y \in C$, cf. the remark following (32). Since $C \subset Y_t$ and the restriction of Ω to the complex submanifold $Y_t \subset Y$ is nondegenerate, this implies that $\dim(T_y C) \leq n - 1$ for all $y \in C$. In particular, the dimension of C is at most $n - 1$.

On the other hand, each fiber $f^{-1}(x)$ for $x \neq 0$ represents a generator of $H_{n-1}(S^{n-1} \times \mathbb{R}^n)$. Hence $f^{-1}(x)$ must intersect each $\{z\} \times \mathbb{R}^n \subset S^{n-1} \times \mathbb{R}^n$ nontrivially. Taking the limit $x \rightarrow 0$,

we find that the projection of $f^{-1}(0) = C \subset S^{n-1} \times \mathbb{R}^n$ to the S^{n-1} factor is surjective as well. As a consequence, C must have dimension exactly $n - 1$.

For $n > 1$, we also claim that C is connected. If it were disconnected, then a small neighborhood $f^{-1}(B^n(\epsilon'))$ for $\epsilon' < \epsilon$ would also be disconnected, and the same would hold for its boundary $f^{-1}(S^{n-1}(\epsilon'))$. However, this boundary is diffeomorphic to $S^{n-1} \times S^{n-1}$, and we arrive at a contradiction.

Since C is a connected analytic variety of dimension $n - 1$ and $\dim(T_y C) \leq n - 1$ at any $y \in C$, we deduce that all of its points are regular. In other words, C is an $(n-1)$ -dimensional real analytic manifold. As we already noted, Ω vanishes on its tangent space.

To show that C is a sphere, we interpolate between $\Omega^{(0)} = \Omega$ and a form $\Omega^{(1)}$ that is nondegenerate over all of \mathbb{C}^n . For example, if N is the null space of Ω at the origin and N^\perp is its orthogonal complement in the standard Hermitian metric, we can choose $\Omega^{(1)}$ to be constant over all of \mathbb{C}^n (with respect to the standard holomorphic coordinates), identical to Ω on N^\perp (at the origin), and nondegenerate on N . Then, all the forms in the family $\Omega^{(r)} = (1 - r)\Omega^{(0)} + r\Omega^{(1)}$, $r \in (0, 1]$, are real analytic and Kähler in a neighborhood of zero. For t sufficiently small, we can thus relate the vanishing cycles $C = C_t^{(0)}$ to $C_t^{(1)}$ by a smooth family of manifolds. Note that $\Omega^{(1)}$ is nondegenerate, hence we already know that $C_t^{(1)}$ is a sphere. Since all the manifolds in a smooth family are diffeomorphic, we conclude that C is also a sphere.

For $n = 1$, a similar argument shows that C is a disjoint union of exactly two points. \square

Remark 4.2. *By multiplying p with some scalar in S^1 , we can define vanishing cycles $C_t \subset Y_t$ for all sufficiently small $t \in \mathbb{C}^*$.*

This discussion can be generalized to relative vanishing cycles. Take any complex manifold X and consider the projection

$$p : Y = X \times \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad p(x, z_1, \dots, z_n) = z_1^2 + \dots + z_n^2.$$

Equip Y with any Kähler form Ω , possibly degenerate on $X \times \{0\}^n$. The function $re(p)$ is now Morse-Bott, and its critical point set can be identified with X . Let $K \subset X$ be a compact Lagrangian submanifold. For $t \in \mathbb{C}^*$, the *relative vanishing cycle* C_t associated to K is defined as the set of points $y \in Y_t = p^{-1}(t)$ which are taken into K by parallel transport along the path $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $\gamma(s) = (1 - s)t$, as $s \rightarrow 1$. The same arguments as in the proof of Proposition 4.1 show:

Proposition 4.3. *Assume that Ω is real analytic in a neighborhood of X . Then for sufficiently small $t \in \mathbb{C}^*$, C_t is a Lagrangian submanifold of Y_t diffeomorphic to $K \times S^{n-1}$.*

The case when Ω is nondegenerate appears in [37, Lemma 26].

4.3. Vanishing projective spaces. We now describe a construction similar to that of vanishing cycles, but where instead of a sphere we obtain a complex projective space $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$. Our main interest lies in a fibered version of this (treated in the next section). However, we decided to present the simpler situation first in order to make clear all the ideas involved.

The construction takes place in the space $Z = \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})^{(1(n-1))}$ from Section 3.3, for $n > 2$. Recall that

$$Z = \{A \in \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C}) \mid \text{there exists } t \in \mathbb{C} \text{ with } \dim \text{Ker}(A - tI) \geq n - 1\},$$

and the map $\chi^{(1(n-1))}$ takes a matrix A to the corresponding $t \in \mathbb{C}$.

The following alternate description is also helpful:

Lemma 4.4. *Consider the linear action of \mathbb{C}^* on \mathbb{C}^{2n} with weights 1 and -1 , each with multiplicity n . Then the space Z is the GIT quotient of \mathbb{C}^{2n} by this action.*

Proof. Write \mathbb{C}^{2n} as the space of pairs (v, w) , with $v, w \in \mathbb{C}^n$, and the \mathbb{C}^* action given by

$$(33) \quad (v, w) \rightarrow (\zeta v, \zeta^{-1} w)$$

for $\zeta \in \mathbb{C}^*$. All orbits corresponding to $v, w \neq 0$ are stable. There is one semistable orbit given by $v = w = 0$, and two unstable orbits corresponding to only one of v and w being zero.

We define an algebraic map

$$f : \mathbb{C}^{2n} \rightarrow Z, \quad f(v, w) = v^T w - \frac{1}{n}(v \cdot w)I.$$

This is \mathbb{C}^* -invariant and therefore factors through the GIT quotient $\mathbb{C}^{2n}/\mathbb{C}^*$. It is easy to see that the induced map $\mathbb{C}^{2n}/\mathbb{C}^* \rightarrow Z$ is bijective. \square

Note that Z has an isolated singularity at the origin, and the map $\chi^{(1(n-1))}$ is a submersion everywhere except over zero. Given a Kähler metric Ω on $Z - \{0\}$, we can study parallel transport with respect to $\chi^{(1(n-1))}$. For $t \in \mathbb{C}^*$, we take the path $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $\gamma(s) = (1-s)t$ as in the previous section, and define

$$(34) \quad L_t = \{y \in Z_t \mid h_{\gamma|_{[0,s]}} \text{ is defined near } y \text{ for all } s < 1, h_{\gamma|_{[0,s]}}(y) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } s \rightarrow 1\}.$$

Before discussing the general case, let us work with a specific example. Take $\Omega = \Omega_{st}$ to be the restriction of the standard form on \mathbb{C}^{n^2} under the inclusion $Z \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{C}) \cong \mathbb{C}^{n^2}$. For each $t \in \mathbb{C}^*$, consider the diagonal matrix $E_t = \text{diag}(t, t, \dots, t, (1-n)t) \in Z_t$, and let

$$(35) \quad \mathcal{U}_t = \{UE_tU^{-1} \mid U \in U(n)\}.$$

Note that \mathcal{U}_t is diffeomorphic to $U(n)/(U(n-1) \times U(1)) \cong \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$.

Lemma 4.5. *The vanishing space $L_t \subset Z_t$ for Ω_{st} contains \mathcal{U}_t .*

Proof. We claim that parallel transport along $\gamma|_{[0,s]}$ takes UE_tU^{-1} into $UE_{t(1-s)}U^{-1}$ for $s < 1$ and any $U \in U(n)$. From this it will follow that in the limit $s \rightarrow 1$, the space \mathcal{U}_t is indeed sent to the origin.

It suffices to verify our claim infinitesimally, i.e. to show that the parallel transport vector field at UE_tU^{-1} is proportional to UE_1U^{-1} . Since the Kähler metric is $U(n)$ -invariant, it also suffices to check this at $U = I$. There the statement is that E_1 is perpendicular to the tangent space to Z_t at E_t . The tangent space $T_{E_t}Z_t$ consists of the commutators $[E_t, B]$ for $B \in \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{C})$. A simple computation shows that $[E_t, B]$ is always perpendicular to E_1 in \mathbb{C}^{n^2} . \square

We now turn our attention to a more general class of Kähler metrics:

Definition 4.6. *Let i be the standard inclusion of $Z = \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})^{(1(n-1))}$ in $\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})$. A Kähler form Ω on $Z - \{0\}$ is called effective if it is of the form $i^*\omega$, where ω is a Kähler form on $\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})$ that is real analytic in a neighborhood of zero.*

Lemma 4.7. *Let Ω be an effective Kähler form on $Z - \{0\}$, and Ω_{st} the standard form from Lemma 4.5. Then the corresponding Kähler metrics g and g_{st} are equivalent in the following sense: given a relatively compact open set $V \subset Z$, there exists a constant $c > 0$ such that $c^{-1} \cdot g_{st} \leq g \leq c \cdot g_{st}$ on $V - \{0\}$.*

Proof. This is a direct consequence of the fact that both metrics are obtained by pull-back from the nonsingular space $\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})$. \square

Lemma 4.8. *Let Ω be an effective Kähler form on $Z - \{0\}$, and define L_t as in (34). Then for any sufficiently small $t \in \mathbb{C}^*$, L_t is a smooth manifold diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$.*

Proof. Let $f : Y = \mathbb{C}^{2n} \rightarrow Z$ be the GIT quotient map from Lemma 4.4. Observe that $f^*\Omega$ is nondegenerate on the union of all stable \mathbb{C}^* -orbits, except in the directions of those orbits. Consider the Hamiltonian $H : \mathbb{C}^{2n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $H(v, w) = |v|^2 - |w|^2$ associated to the action of $S^1 \subset \mathbb{C}^*$. The restriction of the map $|H|^2 : \mathbb{C}^{2n} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ to any nonzero (stable or unstable) \mathbb{C}^* -orbit is strictly plurisubharmonic. Let g_H be the symmetric two-tensor associated to $-dd^c|H|^2$ by the complex structure. An explicit calculation shows that for any neighborhood N of zero in \mathbb{C}^n , we can find some small $\epsilon > 0$ such that $f^*g_{st} + \epsilon g_H > 0$ on $N - \{0\}$. Lemma 4.7 implies that the same must be true for f^*g instead of f^*g_{st} (with possibly a different ϵ .) It follows that

$$\tilde{\Omega} = f^*\Omega - \epsilon dd^c|H|^2$$

is Kähler on $N - \{0\}$.

We can now apply Proposition 4.1 to our situation; see also Remark 4.2. (The fact that $\tilde{\Omega}$ is not Kähler everywhere on \mathbb{C}^{2n} does not make a difference.) In place of $p : \mathbb{C}^{2n} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ we take the map $(v, w) \rightarrow (v \cdot w)/n$ which is the composition of f with $\chi^{(1(n-1))}$. This is the same as the map p from Section 4.2, up to a linear change of coordinates.

We obtain vanishing cycles $C_t \subset Y_t$ diffeomorphic to S^{2n-1} , for any $t \in \mathbb{C}^*$ small. Note that $\tilde{\Omega}$ is S^1 -equivariant, hence the same is true for parallel transport in $Y = \mathbb{C}^{2n}$. If we think of Z as the quotient $H^{-1}(0)/S^1$, then parallel transport along γ in $(Y, \tilde{\Omega})$ corresponds to parallel transport in (Z, Ω) . The vanishing cycle C_t is preserved by the S^1 action, and its quotient is L_t . Since the action is free outside zero, we find that L_t must be a smooth, connected $(2n - 2)$ -dimensional manifold.

In particular, in the case when Ω is the standard Ω_{st} used in Lemma 4.5, we find that $\mathcal{U}_t \cong \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ is the whole of L_t . To see that L_t is diffeomorphic to $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ for a general Ω , interpolate between Ω and Ω_{st} by a family of effective forms, and use the fact that all manifolds in a smooth family are diffeomorphic. \square

We call L_t a *vanishing projective space* in $\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})^{(1(n-1))}$. As seen in the proof of Lemma 4.8, L_t is the quotient of an ordinary vanishing cycle S^{2n-1} by an S^1 action. It is also a Lagrangian submanifold of Z_t .

4.4. Relative vanishing projective spaces. Let X be a smooth complex manifold. With an eye towards Lemma 3.5, we look at the product $Z = X \times \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})^{(1(n-1))}$. A similar discussion to that in the previous section applies here, using Proposition 4.3. Let us identify X with $X \times \{0\}$. Consider the map

$$\pi : Z \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, (x, A) \rightarrow \chi^{(1(n-1))}(A),$$

and denote by Z_t its fibers. Let i be the standard inclusion of Z into $X \times \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})$. By analogy with Definition 4.6, we say that a Kähler form Ω on $Z - X = X \times (\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})^{(1(n-1))} - \{0\})$ is *effective* if it is obtained by pull-back from a form on $X \times \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})$ that is real analytic around $X \times \{0\}$.

For the remaining of this section we will assume that $Z - X$ is endowed with an effective Kähler form Ω . Given a compact Lagrangian $K \subset X$, we obtain a *relative vanishing projective space* L_t in Z_t (for small t), diffeomorphic to $K \times \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$.

We denote by g be the Kähler metric corresponding to Ω , and by g_{st} the product of an arbitrary metric on X with the pull-back of standard metric on $\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})$. The analogue of Lemma 4.7 holds true, so that g and g_{st} are equivalent on the complement of X in any relatively compact subset of Z .

Fix a relatively compact open set $W \subset X$ and a ball B in $\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})^{(1(n-1))}$ around the origin (in the standard pulled-back metric, say). We assume that the form Ω is real analytic on $V = W \times B \subset Z$. We are interested in estimating the parallel transport maps in V obtained from the map π and the form Ω .

Lemma 4.9. *The quantity $\|\nabla\pi\|$ is bounded below on $V - X$.*

Proof. Since g and g_{st} are equivalent, it suffices to establish the result when the gradient is taken with respect to g_{st} . In that case it turns out that $\|\nabla\pi\|$ is bounded below globally. Indeed, recall from (6) that every matrix $A \in \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})^{(1(n-1))}$ is of the form $S + tUE_1U^{-1}$, where S is a matrix of rank at most one, U is unitary, E_1 is the diagonal matrix $\text{diag}(1, \dots, 1, 1 - n)$, and $t \in \mathbb{C}$. At a point $(x, A) \in Z$ we have $\pi(x, A) = t$. Fix a representation of A as $S + tUE_1U^{-1}$, and consider the one-dimensional complex subspace $\{x\} \times \{S + \tau UE_1U^{-1} \mid \tau \in \mathbb{C}\} \subset Z$. The gradient of the restriction of π to this subspace is UE_1U^{-1} . This always has norm $(n^2 - n)^{1/2}$, because the metric is $U(n)$ -invariant. It follows that the actual gradient of π on Z (with respect to g_{st}) has norm at least $(n^2 - n)^{1/2}$. \square

Now let $K \subset U \subset X$ be a compact Lagrangian submanifold, and denote by $\delta > 0$ its distance from ∂V in the metric g . Let also ν be the lower bound on $\|\nabla\pi\|$ in V which is given by the previous lemma.

Lemma 4.10. *For any t with $0 < |t| < \nu\delta/2$, the relative vanishing cycle L_t is well-defined and lies in V .*

Proof. Without loss of generality we can assume that t is real and positive. Think in terms of parallel transport along $\gamma(s) = s$. By the previous lemma, the horizontal vector field $H_\gamma = \nabla\pi/\|\nabla\pi\|^2$ satisfies

$$(36) \quad \|H_\gamma\| \leq \nu^{-1}.$$

Say we are given a flow line of H_γ defined for $s \in (0, t)$ and converging to a point in K as $s \rightarrow 0$. Then by integrating (36) we obtain that the whole flow line lies at distance at most $\nu^{-1}t < \delta/2$ from K , hence it extends to $s = t$. The desired claim follows. \square

Consider now the circle $\gamma : [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$, $\gamma_t(s) = t \exp(is)$. A similar argument to that in the proof of Lemma 4.10 shows that for $0 < |t| < \nu\delta/2$, parallel transport $h_{\gamma_t}(y)$ is well-defined and lies in V for any $y \in L_t$. Furthermore, we have

Lemma 4.11. *The relative vanishing cycle L_t is Lagrangian isotopic to $h_{\gamma_t}(L_t)$ inside $V \cap Z_t$.*

Proof. By our estimates, the vanishing cycle L_τ is well-defined for any $\tau = \gamma_t(s)$, and it is moved by parallel transport along $\gamma_t|_{[s, 2\pi]}$ without going outside V . The required isotopy is given by $h_{\gamma_t|_{[s, 2\pi]}}(L_\tau)$. \square

4.5. Iterating the relative $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ construction. Now we deal with the situation relevant for Lemma 3.7. Take $Z = X \times (\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})^{(1(n-1))})^k$, with the map

$$\pi : Z \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^k, \quad \pi(x, A_1, \dots, A_k) = (\chi^{(1(n-1))}(A_1), \dots, \chi^{(1(n-1))}(A_k)),$$

and an effective Kähler form (defined just like in the previous section).

Starting with a compact Lagrangian submanifold K of $X = X \times \{0\}^k \subset Z$, one can use the first component of π to construct a relative vanishing projective space L_{t_1} in $X \times \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})^{(1(n-1))} \times \{0\}^{k-1}$, for $t_1 \in \mathbb{C}^*$ small. Using the second component next, and then iterating the process produces a Lagrangian submanifold $L_{t_1, \dots, t_k} \subset \pi^{-1}(t_1, \cdot, t_k)$ diffeomorphic to $X \times (\mathbb{CP}^{n-1})^k$. Parallel transport estimates show that this is well-defined whenever $0 \leq |t_j| \leq \sigma$ for all $1 \leq j \leq k$, where σ is a bound independent of j .

Lemma 4.12. *Changing the order in which the components of π are used to construct L_{t_1, \dots, t_k} produces the same outcome up to Lagrangian isotopy, at least as long as all the $|t_j|$ are sufficiently small.*

Proof. The statement is trivial when the Kähler form is the product of a form on X with the standard forms on each $\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})^{(1(n-1))}$. The case of a general effective Kähler form follows from this by a Moser Lemma argument similar to the one in Lemma 30 in [37]. \square

5. AN ANALOGUE OF THE FIBERED A_2 SINGULARITY

Our goal for this section is to understand the behavior of vanishing projective spaces under parallel transport in the situation of Section 3.6. The case $n = 2$ is a fibered A_2 singularity and was treated in [37, Section 4(C)]. The general case discussed here runs parallel to that, but the geometry is somewhat more complicated.

5.1. The non-fibered case. We start with analyzing the situation in Section 2.6. There we had the space $\mathcal{X}_n \subset \mathfrak{sl}(n+1, \mathbb{C})$ consisting of the matrices of the form (17) which admit an $(n-1)$ -dimensional eigenspace. A matrix $A \in \mathfrak{sl}(n+1, \mathbb{C})$ has a “thick” eigenvalue d of multiplicity at least $n-1$, and two other “thin” eigenvalues which we write as $d+z_1$ and $d+z_2$. (Of course, there can be coincidences giving higher multiplicities.) The zero trace condition implies that $z_1+z_2 = -(n+1)d$. We also have the map (18) given by

$$q : \mathcal{X}_n \rightarrow \text{Sym}^2(\mathbb{C}) \cong \mathbb{C}^2.$$

As coordinates on \mathbb{C}^2 we take d and the product $z = z_1 z_2$, so that $q(A) = (d, z)$. By Proposition 2.17 the map q is a smooth fibration except over the critical value sets corresponding to $z = 0$ (a thick-thin coincidence) or $z = ((n+1)d/2)^2$ (a thin-thin coincidence).

We view d as an auxiliary parameter. (Our choice of d is somewhat different from the one in [37].) We denote the restriction of q to some $\mathcal{X}_{n,d} = q^{-1}(\{d\} \times \mathbb{C})$ by $q_d : \mathcal{X}_{n,d} \rightarrow \{d\} \times \mathbb{C} = \mathbb{C}$, and we write $\mathcal{X}_{n,d,z}$ for a fiber of q_d . For $d \neq 0$, the map q_d has two critical values 0 and $\zeta_d = ((n+1)d/2)^2$. These coalesce for $d = 0$.

Let us make this picture more explicit. A matrix $A \in \mathcal{X}_{n,d}$ is of the form

$$(37) \quad dI + \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{11} + \alpha^2 & \alpha & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & 0 & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}.$$

(As compared to (17), we changed the meaning of the notation a_{ij} .) The fact that $A - dI$ has rank at most two translates into the condition that the associated *reduced matrix*

$$(38) \quad A_{\text{red}} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

has rank at most one. Note that

$$(39) \quad 2\alpha + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{nn} = -(n+1)d.$$

If we denote $s = a_{22} + \cdots + a_{nn}$, an evaluation of the sum of 2-by-2 minors of A gives $z = -a_{11} + 2\alpha s$, or

$$(40) \quad z = -a_{11} - (n+1)d \cdot s - s^2.$$

Thus $\mathcal{X}_{n,d}$ can be identified with the space of matrices A_{red} of rank at most one, and the map $q_d : \mathcal{X}_{n,d} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is given by

$$(41) \quad q_d(A_{\text{red}}) = -a_{11} - (n+1)d \sum_{k \geq 2} a_{kk} - \left(\sum_{k \geq 2} a_{kk} \right)^2.$$

Over the critical value $z = 0$ we have the element in $\mathcal{X}_{n,d}$ corresponding to $A_{\text{red}} = 0$.

Lemma 5.1. *There exists a biholomorphism f between a neighborhood of $A_{\text{red}} = 0$ in $\mathcal{X}_{n,d}$ and a neighborhood of zero in the space $\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})^{(1(n-1))}$ from Section 3.3, having the property that*

$$(42) \quad \chi^{(1(n-1))} \circ f = q_d.$$

This biholomorphism extends to one between neighborhoods of zero in $\mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{C})$, in the sense that there is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X}_{n,d} & \xrightarrow{\text{local } \cong \text{ near } 0} & \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})^{(1(n-1))} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{C}) & \xrightarrow{\text{local } \cong \text{ near } 0} & \mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{C}), \end{array}$$

where the vertical maps are the natural inclusions.

Proof. The spaces $\mathcal{X}_{n,d}$ and $\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})^{(1(n-1))}$ are clearly biholomorphic: one can subtract a suitable multiple of the identity from a reduced matrix in $\mathcal{X}_{n,d}$ and make it traceless. However, this obvious biholomorphism does not satisfy the required condition (42). What we need is to find a biholomorphic change of coordinates near zero in $\mathcal{X}_{n,d}$ that takes the expression

$$(43) \quad -\frac{1}{n}(a_{11} + \cdots + a_{nn})$$

into the right-hand side of (41).

It is helpful to work with a different set of coordinates on $\mathcal{X}_{n,d}$. By Lemma 4.4, the variety $\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})^{(1(n-1))}$ and hence $\mathcal{X}_{n,d}$ can be identified with a GIT quotient $\mathbb{C}^{2n}/\mathbb{C}^*$. We denote by v_i, w_j ($i, j = 1, \dots, n$) the coordinates on \mathbb{C}^{2n} , so that the entries a_{ij} of a reduced matrix A_{red} (for an element of $\mathcal{X}_{n,d}$) are $a_{ij} = v_i w_j$. Consider the holomorphic map from \mathbb{C}^{2n} to itself which keeps all v_i fixed, takes w_1 into nw_1 , and

$$w_j \rightarrow n(n+1)d \cdot w_j + nw_j(v_2 w_2 + \cdots + v_n w_n) \text{ for } j = 2, \dots, n.$$

The differential of this map at zero is invertible, hence this is a biholomorphism between neighborhoods of zero in \mathbb{C}^{2n} . Since it is \mathbb{C}^* -invariant with respect to (33), it induces a local biholomorphism between the GIT quotients. Written in terms of a_{ij} , this takes (43) into (41), as desired.

The same formulae in terms of a_{ij} also give the required extension to a local biholomorphism in $\mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{C})$. \square

Remark 5.2. *More canonically, suppose that instead of \mathcal{X}_n we have a space $\mathcal{X}(T) \subset \mathfrak{sl}(E)$ constructed from a linear quadruple T as in Remark 2.18. A reduced matrix represents a linear map from $F_1 \oplus T_1$ to $T_2 \oplus T_1$. Using the isomorphism $T_2 \rightarrow F_1$ from the definition of a linear quadruple, we can think of reduced matrices as automorphisms of $F_2 = F_1 \oplus T_1$. Hence, Lemma 5.1 provides a local biholomorphism between neighborhoods of zero in $\mathcal{X}(T)_d$ and $\mathfrak{sl}(F_2)^{(1(n-1))}$, respectively. This extends to a local self-biholomorphism of $\mathfrak{gl}(E)$.*

5.2. Effective Kähler forms. By analogy with Definition 4.6 we make the following

Definition 5.3. *Denote by $\text{Reg } \mathcal{X}_n$ the open dense set of smooth points of the variety \mathcal{X}_n , and by i the standard inclusion of \mathcal{X}_n in $\mathfrak{sl}(n+1, \mathbb{C})$. A Kähler form Ω on $\text{Reg } \mathcal{X}_n$ is called effective if it is of the form $i^*\omega$, where ω is a Kähler form on $\mathfrak{sl}(n+1, \mathbb{C})$ that is real analytic in a neighborhood of zero.*

If we denote by (b_{ij}) , $i, j = 1, \dots, n+1$ the entries of a matrix $B \in \mathfrak{sl}(n+1, \mathbb{C})$, we call

$$-dd^c \left(|b_{11} - b_{22}|^2 + \sum_{(i,j) \neq (1,1), (2,2)} |b_{ij}|^2 \right)$$

the *standard Kähler form* on $\mathfrak{sl}(n+1, \mathbb{C})$. Its pullback to $\mathcal{X}_{n,d}$ is called the standard Kähler form on that space, and denoted Ω_{st} . (Strictly speaking, because of the zero trace condition, there is no “standard” choice of basis for $\mathfrak{sl}(n+1, \mathbb{C})$. Our choice is the most natural here because we deal with matrices of the form 37.)

Fix a small (relatively compact) neighborhood V of zero in \mathcal{X}_n . The analogue of Lemma 4.7 still holds. If we restrict Ω_{st} and any other effective Kähler form on $\text{Reg } \mathcal{X}_{n,d}$ to the regular set $\text{Reg } V$, then the corresponding metrics g and g_{st} are equivalent.

For small $d \in \mathbb{C}$, we can define two natural Kähler forms on $\text{Reg } \mathcal{X}_{n,d}$. One is the restriction of Ω_{st} , which we call the *first standard Kähler form* and denote by $\Omega_{st(1)}$. The other, denoted $\Omega_{st(2)}$ and called the *second standard Kähler form*, is the pullback of the usual Kähler form on \mathbb{C}^{n^2} under the inclusion of $\mathcal{X}_{n,d}$ (viewed as the set of reduced matrices) into $\mathfrak{gl}(n, \mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{C}^{n^2}$.

The only difference between $\Omega_{st(1)}$ and $\Omega_{st(2)}$ appears because of the entry $a_{11} + \alpha^2$ in (37). Using (39) we see that this quadratic discrepancy is negligible for V and d sufficiently small. More precisely, the first and second standard metrics $g_{st(1)}$ and $g_{st(2)}$ induced by $\Omega_{st(1)}$ and $\Omega_{st(2)}$ on $\mathcal{X}_{n,d}$ are equivalent on $\text{Reg } (V \cap \mathcal{X}_{n,d})$. Moreover, the constants appearing in the definition of equivalence for metrics can be taken to be independent of d , for d sufficiently small. Note that from here it follows that the same statements are also true for $g_{st(2)}$ and any metric induced by the restriction of an effective Kähler form on $\text{Reg } \mathcal{X}_n$.

5.3. Estimating parallel transport. We work on the same open set $V \subset \mathcal{X}_n$ as in the previous subsection. Endow $\text{Reg } \mathcal{X}_n$ with an effective Kähler form Ω in the sense of Definition 5.3. It is easy to see that the restrictions of Ω to $\text{Reg } \mathcal{X}_{n,d} \cong \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})^{(1(n-1))} - \{0\}$ are effective in the sense of Definition 4.6.

Using Lemmas 5.1 and 4.8 we can find a natural Lagrangian vanishing projective space (with respect to the map q_d)

$$L_{d,z} \cong \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1} \subset \mathcal{X}_{n,d,z},$$

for any z with $|z| \ll |d|$. If z and d are small enough this lies inside V .

For $d, z > 0$ real ($z \ll d$), consider the path $\gamma_{d,z}$ in $\mathbb{C} - \{0, \zeta_d\}$ going from z to $\zeta_d/2$ on the real axis, then making a positive full circle around ζ_d , and going back to z along the real axis. (See Figure 1.) Parallel transport along this path basically corresponds to swapping the order of the two thin eigenvalues $d + z_1$ and $d + z_2$.

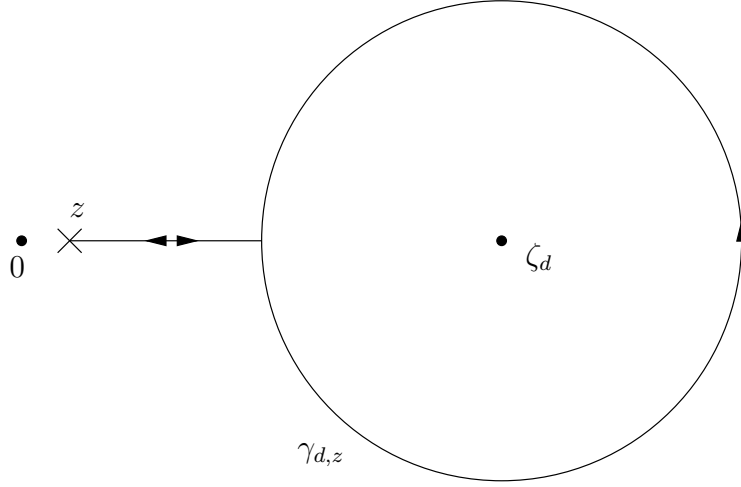


FIGURE 1. Swapping the thin eigenvalues.

The image of L_t under parallel transport along $\gamma_{d,z}$ is another Lagrangian projective space

$$(44) \quad h_{\gamma_{d,z}}(L_{d,z}) \subset \mathcal{X}_{n,d,z}.$$

In order to show that this is well-defined, we need to estimate the size of the parallel transport vector fields.

Lemma 5.4. *On each $\text{Reg}(V \cap \mathcal{X}_{n,d})$ we have*

$$(45) \quad \|\nabla q_d\|^2 \geq \nu \cdot |q_d - \zeta_d|,$$

where $\nu > 0$ is a constant that depends only on n, V , and the Kähler form Ω .

Proof. By the observation at the end of Section 5.2, it suffices to prove the required bound using the second standard Kähler form on each $\text{Reg} \mathcal{X}_{n,d}$.

If we think of $\mathcal{X}_{n,d}$ as the space of reduced matrices, we have an action of $U(n-1)$ on this space given by conjugation with the block matrix

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|ccc} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & & & \\ \cdots & & U & \\ 0 & & & \end{array} \right)$$

for $U \in U(n-1)$. By using this action we can transform every matrix $A_{\text{red}} = (a_{ij})$ of rank at most one into one satisfying $a_{ij} = 0$ for all $i \geq 3, j \geq 2$. Thus it suffices to prove the inequality (45) for matrices of this form, because both the Kähler metric $g_{st(2)}$ and the expression (41) are $U(n-1)$ -invariant.

Since all the 2-by-2 minors of A_{red} are zero, we can in fact assume that $a_{ij} = 0$ for $i \geq 3$ and any j . (Indeed, if $a_{i1} = 0$ for some $i \geq 3$, then all columns except the first are zero, and by transposing we are back in the same case.)

Just as in the proof of Lemma 4.9, it is now helpful to restrict q_d to various subspaces where the size of its gradient is easier to estimate. The first restriction is to the space of reduced matrices with the property mentioned in the previous paragraph:

$$(46) \quad a_{ij} = 0 \text{ for } i \geq 3 \text{ and any } j.$$

Inside of this space we have the open dense subset W consisting of matrices of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} uw_1 & uw_2 & \cdots & uw_n \\ w_1 & w_2 & \cdots & w_n \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

with $u, w_j \in \mathbb{C}$. The only matrices that satisfy (46) and are not in W have only zeros in the second row, but not so in the first. Note that if we establish (45) for matrices in the dense set W , by taking limits the same inequality must be true for the remaining matrices too.

Therefore we just focus our attention on the set W . In terms of the coordinates u, w_j , the restriction of q_d to $W \cong \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ is given by

$$p_d = q_d|_W : W \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad (u, w_j) \rightarrow -uw_1 - (n+1)d \cdot w_2 - w_2^2.$$

Since $\|\nabla p_d\| \leq \|\nabla q_d\|$, the inequality (45) would follow if we were able to prove

$$(47) \quad \|\nabla p_d\|^2 \geq \nu \cdot |p_d - \zeta_d|.$$

The restriction of the second standard Kähler form to W is

$$-dd^c \left((|u|^2 + 1)(|w_1|^2 + \cdots + |w_n|^2) \right).$$

Let us consider the restriction of p_d to the subspace $W_1 \cong \mathbb{C} \subset W$ which corresponds to keeping all coordinates except w_1 fixed. We get

$$(48) \quad \|\nabla p_d\|^2 \geq \|\nabla p_d|_{W_1}\|^2 = \frac{|u|^2}{|u|^2 + 1}.$$

Doing the same thing with for the w_2 -coordinate we obtain

$$(49) \quad \|\nabla p_d\|^2 \geq \frac{|(n+1)d + 2w_2|^2}{|u|^2 + 1}.$$

Finally, using the u -coordinate:

$$(50) \quad \|\nabla p_d\|^2 \geq \frac{|w_1|^2}{|w_1|^2 + \cdots + |w_n|^2}.$$

The matrices for which we seek to prove (47) all lie inside the relatively compact set V , which means that there is an a priori upper bound R on the absolute values of all w_j 's. There is no such bound on u . Nevertheless, if $|u| > 1$, then (48) would automatically imply $\|\nabla p_d\| \geq 1/2$, and then (47) would follow from the a priori bound on its right-hand side. Thus we can assume $|u| \geq 1$. Putting (48) and (50) together and using these bounds we obtain

$$\|\nabla p_d\|^2 \geq \max(|u|^2/2, |w_1|^2/(nR^2)) \geq (2n)^{-1/2} R^{-1} |uw_1|.$$

Combining this with (49) gives

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla p_d\|^2 &\geq \max((2n)^{-1/2} R^{-1} |uw_1|, 2|(n+1)d/2 + w_2|^2) \\ &\geq \nu \cdot |uw_1 + ((n+1)d/2 + w_2)^2| = \nu \cdot |p_d - \zeta_d|, \end{aligned}$$

as desired. \square

Lemma 5.5. *For $0 < z \ll d$ small, parallel transport along $\gamma_{d,z}$ is well-defined near the vanishing projective space $L_{d,z} \subset V$, and the image (44) still lies in V .*

Proof. Note that the length of $\gamma_{d,z}$ is $(1+\pi)\zeta_d$, and all of its points are at distance at least $\zeta_d/2$ from ζ_d . Using Lemma 5.4 and (27), we deduce that any flow line of $H_{\gamma_{d,z}}$ contained in W must satisfy

$$\int \|H_{\gamma_{d,z}}\| = \int \|\nabla q_d\|^{-1} \leq (1+\pi)\zeta_d \cdot \nu^{-1/2}(\zeta_d/2)^{-1/2} = C \cdot d,$$

where C is a constant depending only on n , V , and Ω . The conclusion follows just as in the proof of Lemma 4.10. \square

5.4. Projection to the α -coordinate. Let us assume that $\text{Reg } \mathcal{X}_n$ is endowed with its standard Kähler form, so that on each $\mathcal{X}_{n,d}$ (and its subspaces) we have the first standard Kähler form. In this situation, a more concrete picture of the vanishing cycles can be obtained by projecting $\mathcal{X}_{n,d,z}$ to the α -coordinate, where α is given by the expression (39) in terms of the a_{ij} 's.

Denote by $\mathcal{X}_{n,d,z,\alpha}$ the subspace of $\mathcal{X}_{n,d,z}$ corresponding to fixed α . Using (39), (40), and the representation of $\mathcal{X}_{n,d}$ in terms of the variables v_i, w_j as in the proof of Lemma 5.1, we get that $\mathcal{X}_{n,d,z,\alpha}$ is isomorphic to the variety

$$\mathcal{V}_{c_1,c_2} = \{v_i, w_j \in \mathbb{C} \ (i, j = 1, \dots, n) \mid v_1 w_1 = c_1, v_2 w_2 + \dots + v_n w_n = c_2\} / \mathbb{C}^*.$$

Here the \mathbb{C}^* -action is given by (33), and

$$\begin{aligned} c_1 &= -z - 2(n+1)d \cdot \alpha - 4\alpha^2; \\ c_2 &= -(n+1)d - 2\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 5.6. *The variety \mathcal{V}_{c_1,c_2} is nonsingular if and only if $c_1 \neq 0$ and $c_2 \neq 0$.*

Proof. If $c_1 = 0$, the variety has two irreducible components corresponding to $v_1 = 0$ and $w_1 = 0$, respectively, and the two components have a nontrivial intersection.

If $c_1 \neq 0$, we can use the \mathbb{C}^* -action to fix $v_1 = c_1$, $w_1 = 1$. We get that \mathcal{V}_{c_1,c_2} is the quadric given by the equation $v_2 w_2 + \dots + v_n w_n = c_2$. This is singular if and only if $c_2 = 0$. \square

Therefore, for fixed n, d, z , there are typically three values of α for which $\mathcal{X}_{n,d,z,\alpha}$ is singular: $\alpha_1 = -(n+1)d/2$, and the two roots α_2 and α_3 of the equation $4\alpha^2 + 2(n+1)d\alpha + z = 0$. Note that for $0 < z \ll d$, all these three values are real and negative. The leftmost one is α_1 , then one of α_2 and α_3 (say α_2) is slightly to the right of α_1 , and the remaining value α_3 is close to zero. (See Figure 2.)

Let us consider the $U(n-1)$ -action on $\mathcal{X}_{n,d}$ that appeared in the beginning of the proof of Lemma 5.4. The fibers $\mathcal{X}_{n,d,z,\alpha}$ are preserved by this action, which in terms of the coordinates $\vec{v} = (v_2, \dots, v_n), \vec{w} = (w_2, \dots, w_n)$ is simply

$$(51) \quad U \in U(n-1) : (\vec{v}, \vec{w}) \rightarrow (U\vec{v}, U^{-1}\vec{w}).$$

This action is Hamiltonian with respect to $\Omega_{st(1)}$. If $\mu : \mathcal{X}_{n,d,z,\alpha} = \mathcal{V}_{c_1,c_2} \rightarrow \mathfrak{u}(n-1)$ denotes the moment map, the set $\mu^{-1}(0)$ is determined by the system of equations

$$v_i \bar{v}_j = \bar{w}_i w_j \quad (i, j = 2, \dots, n).$$

If these equations are satisfied, then first of all $|v_i| = |w_i|$ for all i , and then we know that \bar{w}_i/v_i is independent of i . This means that $w_i = \lambda \bar{v}_i$ for some $\lambda \in S^1$. The equation $v_2 w_2 + \dots + v_n w_n = c_2$ becomes $|v_2|^2 + \dots + |v_n|^2 = \lambda^{-1} c_2$, and (unless $c_2 = 0$) the value of λ is determined by c_2 in such a way as to make $\lambda^{-1} c_2$ a positive real number.

In light of this, the intersection

$$(52) \quad \mathcal{C}_{n,d,z,\alpha} = \mathcal{X}_{n,d,z,\alpha} \cap \mu^{-1}(0)$$

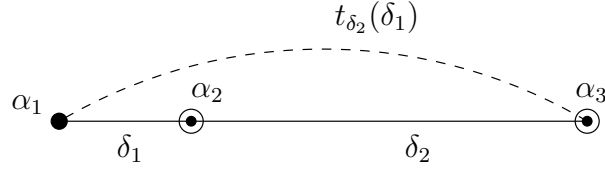


FIGURE 2. Projections of the Lagrangians.

is easily seen to be a $(2n - 3)$ -dimensional sphere if $c_1, c_2 \neq 0$, a point if $c_2 = 0$, and a copy of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-2}$ if $c_1 = 0, c_2 \neq 0$.

Remark 5.7. *If we are in the situation from Remark 5.2, with $\mathcal{X}(T)$ instead of \mathcal{X}_n , then for $c_1, c_2 \neq 0$, the space (52) can be naturally identified with a zero-centered sphere in $\text{Hom}(F_1, T_1) = \text{Hom}(F_1, F_2/F_1)$. Indeed, if we use the \mathbb{C}^* -action to set $w_1 = 1$, then the v_j 's ($j \geq 2$) are elements on the first column of the reduced matrix A_{red} . This matrix represents a linear operator in $\mathfrak{gl}(F_2)$, written in a basis in which the first component is in F_1 .*

Given a path $\delta : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that $\delta(0) = \alpha_1$, $\delta(1) \in \{\alpha_2, \alpha_3\}$ and $\delta(t) \notin \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3\}$ for $t \in (0, 1)$, we can construct a Lagrangian $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1} \subset \mathcal{X}_{n,d,z}$:

$$(53) \quad \Lambda_\delta = \bigcup_{t \in [0,1]} \mathcal{C}_{n,d,z,\delta(t)}$$

as the union of a point sitting over α_1 , a family of S^{2n-3} 's sitting over $\delta(t), t \in (0, 1)$, and a $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-2}$ sitting over the other endpoint (α_2 or α_3).

Suppose now that $0 < z \ll d$.

Lemma 5.8. *The vanishing projective space $L_{d,z} \subset \mathcal{X}_{n,d,z}$ with respect to $\Omega_{st(1)}$ and its monodromy image (44) are Lagrangian isotopic to the projective spaces (53) associated to the paths δ_1 and $t_{\delta_2}(\delta_1)$ shown in Figure 2. (Here t_{δ_2} stands for a half-twist around δ_2 .)*

Proof. This is completely similar to the proof of Lemma 32 in [37]. A short computation shows that the parallel transport vector fields for $q_d : \mathcal{X}_{n,d} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ are invariant with respect to the $U(n-1)$ -action (51), and $d\mu$ vanishes on them. The critical point corresponding to $A_{\text{red}} = 0$ is a fixed point of the $U(n-1)$ -action, and lies in $\mu^{-1}(0)$. It follows that the vanishing cycles are $U(n-1)$ -invariant and lie in $\mu^{-1}(0)$ as well. Any such Lagrangian is of the form Λ_δ for some path δ going from α_1 to either α_2 or α_3 . This information, and the fact that $L_{d,z}$ must lie close to the critical point $A_{\text{red}} = 0$ for z small, determines the isotopy class of $L_{d,z}$ uniquely. A similar argument works for the monodromy image, but in that case the thin eigenvalues (and hence α_2 and α_3) are being swapped. \square

Remark 5.9. *The Lagrangians $L_{d,z}$ and $h_{\gamma_{d,z}}(L_{d,z})$ (constructed using the first standard Kähler form) can be isotoped to intersect exactly in one point.*

5.5. The fibered case. We now consider the situation appearing in Lemma 3.8 and Remark 3.9. Our discussion parallels that at the end of Section 4(C) in [37].

Let X be a complex manifold and \mathcal{T} a holomorphic quadruple bundle over X as in Section 3.6. Over X there are associated holomorphic vector bundles $\mathcal{F}_1 \subset \mathcal{F}_2 \subset \mathcal{E}$ of ranks $1, n, n+1$, respectively. We also have a fiber bundle $\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{T}) \subset \mathfrak{sl}(\mathcal{E})$ over X with fibers isomorphic to \mathcal{X}_n , constructed using Remark 2.18. We make the assumption that the bundle $\mathcal{F}_2 \rightarrow X$ is trivial. (This is satisfied in Lemma 3.8, cf. the observation preceding Remark 3.9.) Consider also the map $q : \mathcal{X}(\mathcal{T}) \rightarrow \text{Sym}^2(\mathbb{C}) \cong \mathbb{C}^2$ which is equal to (18) in every \mathcal{X}_n fiber.

We identify X with the zero section in $\mathfrak{sl}(\mathcal{E})$, and endow $\mathfrak{sl}(\mathcal{E})$ with a Kähler metric ω . Let K, K' be two closed Lagrangian submanifolds of X , and assume that ω is real analytic in a neighborhood of $K, K' \subset \mathfrak{sl}(\mathcal{E})$. Using parallel transport in the union of the critical value sets $\text{Crit}(q_d) \cong X \subset \mathcal{X}(\mathcal{T})_{d,0}$ corresponding to $A_{\text{red}} = 0$, we obtain Lagrangian submanifolds K_d, K'_d in $\text{Crit}(q_d)$ for any small d .

Applying the results of Section 4.4 and taking into account the triviality of \mathcal{F}_2 and Remark 5.2, we get associated relative vanishing projective spaces for π_d in the form of Lagrangian submanifolds

$$(54) \quad L_{d,z}, L'_{d,z} \subset \mathcal{X}(\mathcal{T})_{d,z}$$

for $0 < z \ll d$. These are diffeomorphic to $K \times \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ and $K' \times \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$, respectively.

Fix a relatively compact open subset $W \subset X$ containing K, K' , and an open subset $V \subset \mathcal{X}(\mathcal{T})$ which is the unit ball bundle over W with respect to the given metric. For $0 < z \ll d$, the Lagrangians $L_{d,z}, L'_{d,z}$ will lie in V . The estimates for parallel transport from Section 5.3 apply in this situation as well, and show that there is another well-defined Lagrangian submanifold

$$(55) \quad L''_{d,z} = h_{\gamma_{d,z}}(L'_{d,z}) \subset \mathcal{X}(\mathcal{T})_{d,z} \cap V.$$

Let us now look at a particular construction for the Kähler form ω . Given an arbitrary Kähler form on X and a Hermitian metric on $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow X$ (both with good local real analyticity properties), we can combine them to obtain an associated form ω on $\mathfrak{sl}(\mathcal{E})$ which is Kähler at least in a neighborhood of the zero set of the moment map μ for (51). (For details of this construction, we refer to Remark 33 in [37].) Given $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ and a path δ in \mathbb{C} as in Section 5.4, we get a Lagrangian submanifolds $\Lambda_{d,z,K,\delta}$ by applying the construction (53) fiberwise over a Lagrangian $K \subset X$. The arguments in the proof of Lemma 5.8 carry over to give the following generalization:

Lemma 5.10. *Equip $\text{Reg } \mathcal{X}(\mathcal{T})$ and the smooth fibers $\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{T})_{d,z}$ with the restriction of a Kähler form ω constructed as in the previous paragraph. Given closed Lagrangian submanifolds $K, K' \subset X$, consider the relative vanishing projective spaces (54) and the monodromy image (55). Then, up to Lagrangian isotopy,*

$$L_{d,z} = \Lambda_{d,z,K,\delta_1}, \quad L''_{d,z} = \Lambda_{d,z,K',t_{\delta_2}\delta_1}.$$

Here the paths δ_1 and $t_{\delta_2}\delta_1$ are as in Figure 2.

6. FLOER COHOMOLOGY

Lagrangian Floer cohomology ([6], [9]) can be defined in various settings, and it comes with various amounts of structure depending on how restrictive our assumptions are. We work here in the setting of [37, Section 4(D)], except that we need to relax the spinness condition on Lagrangians.

6.1. Definition. Let M be a Stein manifold endowed with an exact Kähler form ω . We assume that $c_1(M) = 0$ and $H^1(M) = 0$. Let L, L' be two closed, connected, oriented Lagrangian submanifolds of M satisfying $H_1(L) = H_1(L') = 0$. We also assume that the pair of Lagrangians (L, L') is relatively spin in the sense of [9], meaning that there exists a class $st \in H^2(M; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$ that restricts to $w_2(L)$ on L and to $w_2(L')$ on L' . The choice of the class st is called a *relative spin structure*.

By doing a small Lagrangian perturbation we can arrange so that the intersection $L \cap L'$ is transverse. The Floer cochain complex is then defined to be the abelian group

$$CF(L, L') = \bigoplus_{x \in L \cap L'} O_x,$$

where O_x is the orientation group of x . This is the abelian group (noncanonically isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}) which is generated by the two possible orientations of x , with relation that their sum is zero. Our assumptions allow one to define a relative Maslov index $\Delta gr(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}$ for every $x, y \in L \cap L'$. The relative index satisfies $\Delta gr(x, y) + \Delta gr(y, z) = \Delta gr(x, z)$ and induces a relative \mathbb{Z} -grading on the cochain complex.

The Lagrangian Floer cohomology groups $HF^*(L, L')$ are the cohomology groups of $CF^*(L, L')$ with respect to the differential d_J defined on generators by

$$d_J(x) = \sum_y n_{xy} y.$$

Here $n_{xy} \in \mathbb{Z}$ is the signed count of isolated solutions (modulo translation in s) to Floer's equation

$$(56) \quad \begin{cases} u : \mathbb{R} \times [0, 1] \rightarrow M, \\ u(s, 0) \in L, \quad u(s, 1) \in L', \\ \partial_s u + J_t(u) \partial_t u = 0, \\ \lim_{s \rightarrow +\infty} u(s, \cdot) = x, \quad \lim_{s \rightarrow -\infty} u(s, \cdot) = y, \end{cases}$$

where $J = (J_t)_{0 \leq t \leq 1}$ is a generic smooth family of ω -compatible almost complex structures, which all agree with the given complex structure outside a compact subset. The solutions to (56) are called pseudo-holomorphic disks.

The fact that M is Stein implies that the solutions of (56) remain inside a fixed compact subset of M . The exactness of ω and the fact that $H^1(L) = H^1(L') = 0$ ensure that no bubbling occurs and thus the moduli spaces of solutions to (56) have well-behaved compactifications. Finally, the condition that the Lagrangians are relatively spin is necessary in order to define orientations on the moduli spaces. The orientations depend on some additional data, cf. [9, p.192]: the class $st \in H^2(M; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$ which we called a relative spin structure, as well as (in principle) choices of spin structures on certain bundles over the two-skeleta of L and L' . However, in our case the latter piece of information is vacuous: since our assumptions imply that $H^1(L; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) = H^1(L'; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) = 0$, the spin structures are unique. (This follows from [20, p. 81, Corollary 1.5], for example.)

An important property of the Floer cohomology groups $HF^*(L, L')$ in our setting is that they are invariant under Lagrangian isotopies of either L and L' . Furthermore, they are invariant under any smooth deformation of the objects involved in their definition (for example, the Kähler metric), as long as all the assumptions which we made are still satisfied.

6.2. Absolute gradings. As defined in the previous subsection, the Floer cohomology $HF^*(L, L')$ groups are only relatively \mathbb{Z} -graded. However, in the presence of some additional data, one can improve this to an absolute grading. This improvement is due to Seidel [36], who was inspired by the ideas of Kontsevich [16].

Since $c_1(Y) = 0$, we can pick a complex volume form Θ on Y , i.e. a nowhere vanishing section of the canonical bundle. This determines a square phase map

$$(57) \quad \theta : \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*/\mathbb{R}_+, \quad \theta(V) = \Theta(e_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge e_n)^2$$

for any orthonormal basis e_1, \dots, e_n of $T_x L$. We can identify $\mathbb{C}^*/\mathbb{R}_+$ with S^1 by the contraction $z \rightarrow z/|z|$. The condition $H^1(\mathcal{L}) = 0$ allows us to lift $\theta_{\mathcal{L}}$ to a real-valued map. A *grading* on \mathcal{L} is a choice $\tilde{\theta}_{\mathcal{L}} : \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of such a lift. If we choose a grading for \mathcal{L}' as well, then every point x in the intersection $\mathcal{L} \cap \mathcal{L}'$ (which was assumed to be transverse) has a well-defined absolute Maslov index $gr(x) \in \mathbb{Z}$ [36], such that $\Delta gr(x, y) = gr(x) - gr(y)$. In turn, this gives an absolute \mathbb{Z} grading on the cochain complex and on cohomology. The result does not depend on the choice of θ , because the condition $H^1(Y) = 0$ ensures that different choices are homotopic in the class of smooth trivializations of the canonical bundle.

We should note that if we denote by $L \rightarrow L[1]$ the process which subtracts the constant 1 from the grading, then we have

$$(58) \quad HF^*(L, L'[1]) = HF^*(L[-1], L') = HF^{*+1}(L, L').$$

6.3. A Künneth formula. Let us consider Floer cohomology in the geometric situation from Section 4.4. We work in the following context, which is slightly more general than the one in Section 4.4:

- Z is a complex affine variety equipped with a holomorphic function $\pi : Z \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. There is a neighborhood D of the origin in \mathbb{C} such that the open set $\pi^{-1}(D - \{0\}) \subset Z$ is smooth, and the restriction of π to this open set is a smooth submersion.
- We have a smooth complex subvariety $X \subset Z$ and an isomorphism between a neighbourhood of that subvariety and a neighbourhood of $X \times \{0\} \subset X \times \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})^{(1(n-1))}$, such that the following diagram commutes:

$$(59) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} Z & \xrightarrow{\text{local } \cong \text{ defined near } X} & X \times \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})^{(1(n-1))} \\ \pi \downarrow & & \chi^{(1(n-1))} \downarrow \\ \mathbb{C} & \xrightarrow{\quad \quad \quad} & \mathbb{C} \end{array}$$

- The regular set $\text{Reg } Z$ of Z carries an exact Kähler form Ω that is effective near X in the sense of Section 4.4. In particular, since Ω is locally obtained by pullback from $X \times \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})$, this automatically equips X with a Kähler form as well.
- We assume that the first Chern classes $c_1(Z_t)$ for $t \neq 0$, as well as $c_1(X)$, are zero. Also, $H^1(Z_t) = 0$ for small $t \neq 0$, and $H^1(X) = 0$.

We endow all the smooth fibres Z_t with the restrictions of Ω . Note that (59) implies that every Z_t (for $t \neq 0$ small) has an open set $U_t \subset Z_t$ diffeomorphic to $X \times T^*\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$. Let K, K' be closed Lagrangian submanifolds of X which have the properties necessary to define the Floer cohomology $HF(K, K')$. In particular, the pair (K, K') comes with a relative spin structure $st \in H^2(X; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$. For sufficiently small $t \neq 0$ we have associated relative vanishing projective spaces $L_t, L'_t \subset U_t \subset Z_t$, as in Section 4.4. These are products of K, K' with $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$, so their Floer cohomology $HF(L_t, L'_t)$ is again well-defined, provided we make sure that the pair (L_t, L'_t) is relatively spin. This last condition is not automatic, so we introduce an additional piece of data:

- For small $t \neq 0$, we have a class $\tilde{st} \in H^2(Z_t; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$ such that its restriction to each $U_t \cong X \times T^*\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1} \subset Z_t$ is isomorphic to the product of st and ξ_n . Here ξ_n is zero for n even, and equals the generator of $H^2(T^*\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$ for n odd. In other words, ξ_n is the pull-back of the second Stiefel-Whitney class of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ under the projection $T^*\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$.

We use \tilde{st} to define $HF(L_t, L'_t)$. Note that under these hypotheses, the Floer cohomology $HF(L_t, L'_t)$ is independent of t by the invariance principle mentioned at the very end of Section 6.1.

Lemma 6.1. $HF(L_t, L'_t) \cong HF(K, K') \otimes H^*(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1})$, where $H^*(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1})$ is given its standard grading.

Proof. This is completely analogous to the proof of Lemma 36 in [37]. One can find a holomorphically weakly convex neighborhood V of X in Z on which the local isomorphism (59) is well-defined. For t small, the Lagrangians L_t and L'_t are in V . Pseudoholomorphic disks in Z_t with boundaries in $V \cap Z_t$ cannot go outside V , so the Floer cohomology can be computed in $V \cap Z_t$. On that set we can deform the Kähler form to be the product of the form on X with the restriction of the standard form Ω_{st} from the example following (34). Floer cohomology is not changed by this deformation, and in the new Kähler form L_t and L'_t become products $K \times \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ and $K' \times \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$, respectively, where the $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ factor is the same. The result now follows from a straightforward Künneth product formula in Floer cohomology, similar to the one in Morse theory. The Floer cohomology orientations were chosen to exactly match. \square

6.4. Floer cohomology in the setting of Section 5.5. We now analyze the following situation:

- Z is a complex affine variety equipped with a holomorphic map $\pi : Z \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2$. The variety Z is smooth over the set of pairs $(d, z) \in \mathbb{C}^2$ with $0 < z \ll d$ sufficiently small, and the map π is a submersion there.
- We have a smooth complex subvariety $X \subset Z$ and a holomorphic quadruple bundle $\mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ in the sense of Section 3.6. There are associated holomorphic bundles $\mathcal{F}_1 \subset \mathcal{F}_2 \subset \mathcal{E}$ over X of ranks $1, n, n+1$, respectively, and we assume that \mathcal{F}_2 is trivial. From here we obtain a fiber bundle $\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{T}) \rightarrow X$ as a subset of $\mathfrak{sl}(\mathcal{E})$, and a map $q : \mathcal{X}(\mathcal{T}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2$. We assume that there is an isomorphism between a neighborhood of X in Z and a neighborhood of the zero section in $\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{T}) \subset \mathfrak{sl}(\mathcal{E})$, such that the following diagram commutes:

$$(60) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} Z & \xrightarrow{\text{local } \cong \text{ defined near } X} & \mathcal{X}(\mathcal{T}) \\ \pi \downarrow & & q \downarrow \\ \mathbb{C}^2 & \xrightarrow{\quad \quad \quad} & \mathbb{C}^2 \end{array}$$

- The regular set $\text{Reg } Z$ carries an exact Kähler form Ω which in a neighborhood of X is obtained by pull-back from a real analytic Kähler form on an open set in $\mathfrak{sl}(\mathcal{E})$. In particular, X also has an induced Kähler form.
- We require that $c_1(Z_{d,z}) = 0$ and $H^1(Z_{d,z}) = 0$ for $0 < z \ll d$. Also, $c_1(X) = 0$ and $H^1(X) = 0$.

Take closed Lagrangian submanifolds $K, K' \subset X$, satisfying the conditions in Section 6.1, so that $HF(K, K')$ is well-defined. For sufficiently small $0 < z \ll d$, the construction in Section 5.5 produces some new Lagrangians $L_{d,z}, L'_{d,z}, L''_{d,z} \subset Z_{d,z}$. These can be assumed to lie inside an open subset $U_{d,z} \subset Z_{d,z}$ diffeomorphic to $X \times T^*\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$, and where the isomorphism (60) is well-defined. Given the relative spin structure st for the pair (K, K') , we make the following additional assumption.

- For small $0 < z \ll d$, we have a class $\tilde{st} \in H^2(Z_{d,z}; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$ such that its restriction to each $U_{d,z} \cong X \times T^*\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1} \subset Z_{d,z}$ is isomorphic to the product of st and ξ_n . Here ξ_n is zero for n even, and equals the generator of $H^2(T^*\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$ for n odd.

Under these hypotheses, we can use \tilde{st} to define the Floer cohomology $HF(L_{d,z}, L''_{d,z})$, for $0 < z \ll d$ small.

Lemma 6.2. $HF(L_{d,z}, L''_{d,z}) \cong HF(K, K')$.

Proof. This goes just like the proof of Lemma 38 in [37], so we only sketch the argument. We can assume that K and K' intersect transversely. Floer cohomology can be calculated inside a suitable holomorphically weakly convex subset of $Z_{d,z}$ where (60) is defined. On that set we can deform the Kähler form into one that is induced by the form on X and a Hermitian form on \mathcal{E} , as in the discussion at the end of Section 5.5. Lemma 5.10 and Remark 5.9 show that $L_{d,z}$ and $L''_{d,z}$ can be isotoped so that their intersection points exactly correspond to intersection points of K and K' . With a little more care we can also arrange that pseudoholomorphic disks in the two settings are in one-to-one correspondence as well. This implies that the Floer cohomology groups are isomorphic. \square

7. DEFINITION OF THE INVARIANTS

This section contains the construction of the Floer cohomology groups $\mathcal{H}_{(n)\text{symp}}^*$. We apply the symplectic geometric techniques which we developed so far to the map

$$(61) \quad \chi^\pi|_{\mathcal{S}_{m,n}} : \mathcal{S}_{m,n} \cap \mathfrak{g}^\pi \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}^\pi/W^\pi$$

from Section 3.2. Recall that $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}(mn, \mathbb{C})$, π is the partition $(1^m(n-1)^m)$, and the fibers of $\chi^\pi|_{\mathcal{S}_{m,n}}$ are denoted $\mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau}$. The restriction of (61) to the set $\mathcal{S}_{m,n} \cap \mathfrak{g}^{\pi,\text{reg}}$ lying over the bipartite configuration space $BCon f_m^0$ is a symplectic fibration.

We extend the notation $\mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau}$ to $\tau = (\vec{\lambda}, \vec{\mu})$ such that the trace $T = \sum \lambda_j + (n-1) \sum \mu_j$ is not necessarily zero. (When the λ 's and μ 's are distinct, the values of τ form a configuration space $BCon f_m = Con f^\pi$ as defined in Section 2.2.) In this more general situation, by $\mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau}$ we mean the fiber of (61) over the normalized configuration made of $\lambda_j - T/(nm)$ and $\mu_j - T/(nm)$.

7.1. Parallel transport in $\mathcal{S}_{m,n} \cap \mathfrak{g}^{\pi,\text{reg}}$. We seek a Kähler metric $\Omega = -dd^c\psi$ on the total space of our symplectic fibration

$$(62) \quad \mathcal{S}_{m,n} \cap \mathfrak{g}^{\pi,\text{reg}} \rightarrow BCon f_m^0$$

satisfying the conditions (28)-(31), so that rescaled parallel transport is well-defined.

The function ψ will be the restriction of some $\hat{\psi} : \mathcal{S}_{m,n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ whose construction is completely analogous to that in [37, Section 5(A)]. Pick some $\alpha > m$. For each $k = 2, 4, \dots, 2m$, apply the function $\xi_k(z) = |z|^{2\alpha/k}$ to the coordinates of $\mathcal{S}_{m,n}$ on which the action (23) is by weight k or, in other words, to the entries of Y_{1k} . Sum up these terms to get a function $\xi : \mathcal{S}_{m,n} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. This is not smooth at the origin, but we can perturb it using compactly supported functions η_k on \mathbb{C} such that $\psi_k = \eta_k + \xi_k$ is C^∞ . We choose the ψ_k to be real analytic in a neighborhood of the origin, and strictly plurisubharmonic everywhere. Adding up all the ψ_k 's we obtain the function $\hat{\psi}$ on $\mathcal{S}_{m,n}$, whose restriction to $\mathfrak{g}^{\pi,\text{reg}}$ is ψ . We set $\Omega = -dd^c\psi$.

Lemma 7.1. *The function ψ satisfies (28)-(31).*

The proof of Lemma 7.1 is identical to those of Lemmas 41 and 42 in [37], so we omit the details. The main ingredient in the proof of (29) is that by construction ψ is asymptotically homogeneous for the action of $\mathbb{R}_+ \subset \mathbb{C}^*$ by (23). We can then control its critical points using this \mathbb{R}_+ -action, after pulling back to the resolution $\tilde{\mathcal{S}}_{m,n} \cap \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}^\pi$ from (2.16).

According to the discussion in Section 4.1, the function ψ defines rescaled parallel transport maps

$$h_\beta^{\text{resc}} : \mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\beta(0)} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\beta(1)}$$

for every path $\beta : [0, 1] \rightarrow BConf_m^0$. (Strictly speaking, h_β is only well-defined on compact subsets, but these can get arbitrarily large, cf. the note at the end of Section 4.1). We also extend the notation h_β to paths in $Conf_m^0$, with the understanding that each point of the path is translated by $T/(mn)$, where T is its trace.

Rescaled parallel transport also exists for the symplectic fibration (26). The total space $\mathcal{C}_{m,n}$ lives inside $\mathcal{S}_{m,n}$, so we can take the restriction of the function $\hat{\psi}$ and the corresponding Kähler form. Given a path $\bar{\beta} : [0, 1] \rightarrow Conf_\sigma^0$ with $\sigma = (1^{m-1}(n-1)^{m-1}n)$ as in Section 3.4, we get a rescaled parallel transport map $h_{\bar{\beta}}^{\text{resc}}$. Denote by $BConf_{m-1}^{0*} \subset Conf_\sigma^0$ the subset corresponding to the multiplicity n eigenvalue being zero. We can identify $BConf_{m-1}^{0*}$ to an open subset of $BConf_{m-1}^0$ in the obvious way. Note that according to Lemma 3.3, a fiber $\mathcal{C}_{m,n,\tau}$ with $\tau = \{(0, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m), (0, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_m)\}$ can be identified with $\mathcal{Y}_{m-1,n,\bar{\tau}}$, with $\bar{\tau} = \{(\lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m), (\mu_2, \dots, \mu_m)\}$. This identification is compatible with our choice of symplectic forms, provided we take the same $\alpha > 0$ and functions ψ_k for both m and $m-1$. Thus parallel transport in $\mathcal{C}_{m,n}$ over paths in $BConf_{m-1}^{0*}$ is the same as parallel transport in $\mathcal{S}_{m-1,n} \cap \mathfrak{sl}((m-1)n, \mathbb{C})^{\pi'}$, where $\pi' = (1^{m-2}(n-1)^{m-2})$.

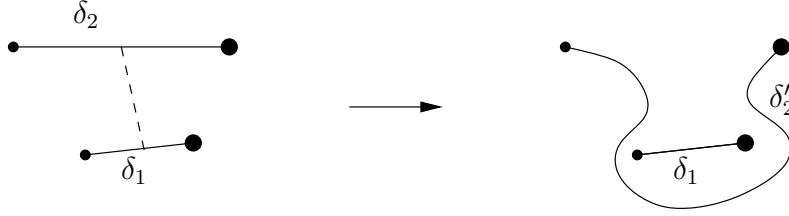
7.2. The Lagrangians. Let $\tau = \{(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m), (\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_m)\}$ be a point in the bipartite configuration space $BConf_m$.

Definition 7.2. *A crossingless matching \mathfrak{m} with endpoints τ is a collection of m disjoint embedded arcs $(\delta_1, \dots, \delta_m)$ in \mathbb{C} such that each $\delta_k : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ satisfies $\delta_k(0) = \lambda_k$ and $\delta_k(1) = \mu_{\nu(k)}$, where μ is a permutation of $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$.*

To each crossingless matching \mathfrak{m} we associate a Lagrangian submanifold $L_{\mathfrak{m}} \subset \mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau}$, diffeomorphic to the product of m copies of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$, and unique up to Lagrangian isotopy. Since we had not fixed an ordering of $(\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_m)$, we can assume that ν is the identity permutation, so that δ_k joins λ_k and μ_k . We choose a path $[0, 1] \rightarrow BConf_m$ that starts at τ and moves the endpoints of δ_1 towards each other along that arc, while keeping all the other components of τ constant. The endpoints λ_1 and $\mu_{\nu(1)}$ should collide as $s \rightarrow 1$. We assume that δ_1 is a straight line near its midpoint λ , and that the colliding points move towards the midpoint with the same speed as $s \rightarrow 1$. We can translate this whole picture into $BConf_m^0 \subset \mathfrak{h}^\pi/W^\pi$ as before. We obtain a path $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}^\pi/W^\pi$ with $\gamma(1) = \{(\lambda', \lambda'_2, \dots, \lambda'_m), (\lambda', \mu'_2, \dots, \mu'_m)\}$, such that $\lambda'_k = \lambda_k + \lambda' - \lambda$ and $\mu'_k = \mu_k - \lambda' - \lambda$, for all $k = 2, \dots, m$.

The construction of $L_{\mathfrak{m}}$ proceeds by induction on m , with n being kept fixed. In the case $m = 1$ we have the vanishing $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ from Section 4.3 in the fibers over $\gamma(1-s)$ for small s . We use reverse (rescaled) parallel transport along γ to move this back to the fiber $\mathcal{Y}_{1,n,\tau}$ over $\gamma(0)$. For the inductive step, denote by $\bar{\mathfrak{m}}$ the crossingless matching of $(2m-2)$ points which is obtained from \mathfrak{m} after removing δ_1 . By assumption, we have a Lagrangian $L_{\bar{\mathfrak{m}}} \subset \mathcal{Y}_{m-1,n,\bar{\tau}}$, where $\bar{\tau}$ consists of the endpoints of $\bar{\mathfrak{m}}$. According to Lemma 3.3, the space $\mathcal{Y}_{m-1,n,\bar{\tau}}$ can be identified with a fiber of the singular set fibration $\mathcal{C}_{m,n} \rightarrow Conf_\sigma^0$. Using parallel transport in $\mathcal{C}_{m,n}$, we can move the Lagrangian into the singular locus of $\mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\gamma(1)}$. The local models from Lemma 3.5 and Remark 3.6 tell us that we can apply the relative $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ construction from Section 4.4 and get a Lagrangian submanifold in $\mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\gamma(1-s)}$ for small s . Using reverse parallel transport along γ we move this to the fiber over $\gamma(0)$. The result is the desired Lagrangian $L_{\mathfrak{m}} \subset \mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau}$. Note that the necessary real analyticity condition on the Kähler metrics (cf. Definition 4.6 and Section 4.4) is satisfied because of the way we chose the ψ_k 's in Section 7.1.

Let us note a few properties of the Lagrangians that arise from this construction. Observe that the construction can be done in families as well. If $\mathfrak{m}(s)$ ($s \in [0, 1]$) is a smooth family of

FIGURE 3. Matchings \mathfrak{m} and \mathfrak{m}' .

crossingless matchings with endpoints $\beta(s)$, one can construct Lagrangians $L_{\mathfrak{m}(s)} \subset \mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\beta(s)}$ depending smoothly on s . Parallel transport along $\beta|_{[s,1]}$ can be used to carry them into a common fiber. We obtain a Lagrangian isotopy

$$(63) \quad L_{\mathfrak{m}(1)} \cong h_{\beta}^{\text{resc}}(L_{\mathfrak{m}(0)}).$$

One corollary is that a smooth family of crossingless matchings with fixed endpoints always yields a family of isotopic Lagrangians.

Note that in the first step of the construction of $L_{\mathfrak{m}}$ (corresponding to $m = 1$), the matching is simply a path from λ_1 to δ_1 , and therefore its isotopy class is unique. This implies that the procedure does not depend essentially on δ_1 . A quick consequence is the following:

Lemma 7.3. *Let $\mathfrak{m} = (\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3, \dots, \delta_m)$ and $\mathfrak{m}' = (\delta_1, \delta_2', \delta_3, \dots, \delta_m)$ be two crossingless matchings related to each other as shown in Figure 3: δ_2' is obtained from δ_2 by sliding it over δ_1 , using a dashed path (shown dashed in the figure) that does not intersect any of the other arcs. Then $L_{\mathfrak{m}}$ and $L_{\mathfrak{m}'}$ are Lagrangian isotopic.*

Recall that in the local model given by Lemma 3.7, we can change the order in an iteration of the vanishing $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ procedure, cf. Lemma 4.12. Applying this to our construction, we obtain:

Lemma 7.4. *Up to Lagrangian isotopy, $L_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is independent of the ordering of the components of the matching \mathfrak{m} .*

7.3. Floer cohomology. Given an oriented link $\kappa \subset S^3$ we can represent it as the closure of an m -stranded braid $b \in Br_m$. (See Figure 4 for a presentation of the left-handed trefoil.) Note that the braid group Br_m is the fundamental group of the configuration space $Conf_{(1^m)}$ of m unordered points in the plane.

Consider the standard crossingless matching \mathfrak{m}_0 shown in Figure 5, where all the λ 's and the μ 's are on the real line, with the “thin points” λ 's to the left of the “thick points” μ 's, and all the arcs lying in the upper half-plane. Let $D \subset \mathbb{C}$ be a disk that contains all the thin points and none of the thick ones. We denote by $U \subset BConf_m$ the open subset corresponding to bipartite configurations $\tau = \{(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m), (\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_m)\}$, where the μ_k 's are fixed to be the ones chosen for \mathfrak{m}_0 , while the λ_k 's are free to move inside the disk D . Using a deformation retraction $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow D$, we can identify Br_m with the fundamental group of U .

In this fashion, the braid b representing κ induces a path $\beta : [0, 1] \rightarrow U$ with $\beta(0) = \beta(1)$ being the configuration τ_0 formed from the endpoints of \mathfrak{m}_0 . We consider the pair of Lagrangians (L, L') in $M = \mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau_0}$, where L is $L_{\mathfrak{m}_0}$ and $L' = h_{\beta}^{\text{resc}}(L)$ is obtained from L by parallel transport. We denote by w writhe of the braid b , and set

$$(64) \quad \mathcal{H}_{(n)\text{symp}}^*(\kappa) = HF^{*+(n-1)(m+w)}(L, L').$$

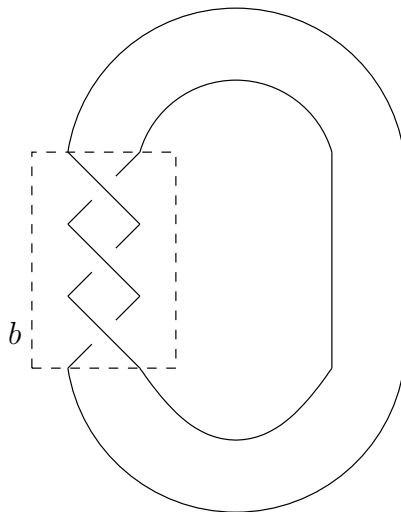
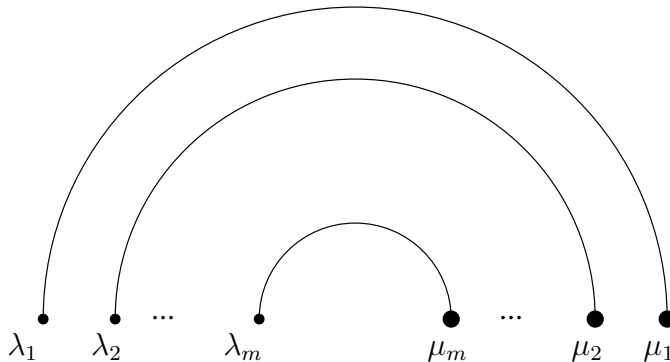


FIGURE 4. The trefoil as a braid closure.

FIGURE 5. The standard crossingless matching \mathfrak{m}_0 .

The fact that these groups are link invariants will be shown in the next section. For now, let us check that we are in the setting of Section 6.1, so that the Floer cohomology groups on the right-hand side of (64) are well-defined.

The complex manifold $M = \mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau_0}$ is an affine variety, and therefore Stein. The Kähler form $\omega = -dd^c\psi$ is exact by construction. The simultaneous resolution (16) shows that M is deformation equivalent to the nilpotent fiber $\mathcal{N}_{\rho\pi}$ from (20). It follows from the work of Maffei [22] that $\mathcal{N}_{\rho\pi}$ is a quiver variety in the sense of Nakajima [25], and hence hyper-Kähler. This implies that $c_1 = 0$ for $\mathcal{N}_{\rho\pi}$ and then the same must be true for M .

As noted in Section 2.9, the fiber $\mathcal{N}_{\rho\pi}$ is homotopy equivalent to the Spaltenstein variety $\Pi^{-1}(N_{m,n})$, whose rational cohomology was studied in [2, Section 3.4]. Borho and MacPherson proved that, up to an even dimension shift, $H^*(\Pi^{-1}(N_{m,n}); \mathbb{Q})$ is equal to a space of anti-invariants in the rational cohomology of the Springer variety of complete flags fixed by $N_{m,n}$. Since the odd-dimensional Betti numbers of Springer varieties are zero (cf. [3]), the same must be true for those of Spaltenstein varieties. In particular, it follows that $H^1(M) = 0$.

The Lagrangians L and L' are diffeomorphic to $(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1})^m$, so they satisfy $H_1 = 0$ as required. The Stiefel-Whitney class $w_2((\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1})^m)$ is zero for n even, while for n odd it is the class

$$(w, w, \dots, w) \in H^2((\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1})^m; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^m H^2(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}),$$

where w is the generator of $H^2(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$.

When n is even, the Lagrangians L and L' are spin. The following lemma shows that the pair (L, L') is relatively spin when n is odd:

Lemma 7.5. *Every element $Y \in \mathcal{S}_{m,n} \cap \mathfrak{g}^{\pi, \text{reg}}$ has exactly m one-dimensional eigenspaces $E(\lambda_1), E(\lambda_2), \dots, E(\lambda_m)$, corresponding to eigenvalues λ_j for $j = 1, \dots, m$. Let V be the complex line bundle over $\mathcal{S}_{m,n} \cap \mathfrak{g}^{\pi, \text{reg}}$ whose fibers are $E(\lambda_1) \otimes E(\lambda_2) \otimes \dots \otimes E(\lambda_m)$. Then the restriction of $w_2(V)$ to any Lagrangian L_m coming from a matching m is the class $(w, w, \dots, w) \in H^2((\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1})^m; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$.*

Proof. Lemma 7.4 says that the ordering of the factors is not essential in the construction of L_m . Therefore, it suffices to show that the first component of $w_2(V)$ is w . Since continuous deformations do not change the Stiefel-Whitney class, this is equivalent to showing that $w_2(V|_C) = w$, where C is a vanishing $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ appearing in the last step of the construction of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$. More precisely, in the notation of Section 7.2, we pick a point Y_0 in the singular locus of on $\mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\gamma(1)}$, and define C to be the associated vanishing $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ in a nearby fiber $\mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\gamma(1-s)}$, arising from the local model in Lemma 3.5.

Recall that $\gamma(1) = \{(\lambda', \lambda'_2, \dots, \lambda'_m), (\lambda', \mu'_2, \dots, \mu'_m)\}$. Let N be a small neighborhood of $\gamma(1)$ in \mathfrak{h}^π/W^π and \tilde{N} its preimage in $\mathcal{S}_{m,n} \cap \mathfrak{g}^\pi$ under (61). Note that for $k = 2, \dots, m$, there are well-defined line bundles E_k over \tilde{N} whose fibers are the eigenspaces corresponding to the eigenvalue close to λ'_k . There is also a line bundle E_1 over $\tilde{N} \cap \mathfrak{g}^{\pi, \text{reg}}$ corresponding to the eigenspace with eigenvalue close to λ' , but E_1 cannot be extended to all of \tilde{N} .

Inside \tilde{N} , the vanishing space C is the boundary of a cone with vertex x . Since the cone is contractible, it follows that all E_k can be trivialized over C , for $k = 2, \dots, m$. Consequently, $V|_C$ is isomorphic to $E_1|_C$. Since we only care about the topology, we can move C continuously into some $C' \cong \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ that lies in the canonical semisimple slice \mathcal{S}^{ss} at Y_0 . It follows from the discussion in the proof of Lemma 3.5 that $\mathcal{S}^{ss} \cap \mathfrak{g}^\pi$ (after translation by Y_0) can be identified with $\mathbb{C}^{2m-2} \times \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})^{(1(n-1))}$. We can transport C' further into some $C'' \cong \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1} \subset \{0\} \times \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})^{(1(n-1))}$. The pullback of $E_1|_{C''}$ under this identification is the tautological bundle over some $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1} \subset \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})^{(1(n-1))}$, which has $w_2 = w$. \square

In order to define orientations on the moduli spaces of pseudoholomorphic curves, we need to choose the relative spin structure $st \in H^2(M; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$. We let st be zero when n is even, and $w_2(V)$ for n odd, where V is the bundle from Lemma 7.5 (or, more precisely, its restriction to $\mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau_0} \subset \mathcal{S}_{m,n} \cap \mathfrak{g}^{\pi, \text{reg}}$).

One other thing needed in the definition of Floer cohomology is the choice of orientations on the two Lagrangians. We make this inductively: when $m = 1$ we give $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1} \cong U(n)/(U(1) \times U(n-1))$ its natural complex structure and hence a complex orientation; then, at each step in the recursive definition of L_m the new $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ factor can be identified with the one appearing in the $n = 1$ case, and therefore we can also give it its complex structure and orientation. This defines an orientation on L_m for any matching.

Finally, in order to have a well-defined absolute grading for the Floer groups, we need to endow the Lagrangians L, L' with gradings as in Section 6.2. Looking at the fibration (62), we start by choosing arbitrary trivializations for the canonical bundles of the total space

and the base. This produces a family of trivializations of the canonical bundles on the fibers $\mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau}$. If we choose a grading for the Lagrangian $L_{\mathbf{m}_0} \subset \mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau_0}$, we can then transport it in a continuous way to gradings on $h_{\beta|_{[0,s]}}^{\text{resc}}(L_{\mathbf{m}_0})$. In particular when $s = 1$ we get a grading on the Lagrangian L' . Relation (58) implies that the resulting $HF(L, L')$ does not depend on our choice of grading for L .

8. INVARIANCE UNDER MARKOV MOVES

The Floer cohomology groups $\mathcal{H}_{(n)\text{symp}}^*$ defined in (64) are invariant under continuous deformations of the objects involved. We make the following observation:

Lemma 8.1. *All the noncanonical choices made in the definition of $\mathcal{H}_{(n)\text{symp}}^*$, with the exception of the braid element $b \in Br_m$, are parametrized by weakly contractible spaces.*

Proof. There were some choices made in the construction of the Kähler form $\Omega = -dd^c\psi$: the constant $\alpha \in (m, \infty)$ and the functions $\psi_k : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. The functions ψ_k are required to satisfy certain properties, but these are preserved under linear interpolation. Therefore, the corresponding parameter space is a convex subset of $C^\infty(\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{R})$, and hence contractible.

Another choice was made in Section 7.3, where a particular path $\beta : [0, 1] \rightarrow U$ was selected as a representative for a given homotopy class in $\pi_1(U) = Br_m$. The space of these representatives is weakly contractible because U is homotopy equivalent to the configuration space $Conf_m$, and the latter was shown to be aspherical in [5].

There are other choices involved in the definition of Floer cohomology, such as almost complex structures and perturbations. It is well-known that the respective parameter spaces are weakly contractible. \square

Thus, in order to prove that $\mathcal{H}_{(n)\text{symp}}^*$ are link invariants, it suffices to show that they are independent of the presentation of the link κ as a braid closure. Two braids have the same closure if they are related by a sequence of Markov moves. The proof of Theorem 1.3 will be completed once we show invariance under the Markov moves.

8.1. Markov I. The type *I* Markov move consists in replacing a braid b by $s_k^{-1}bs_k$, where s_k is one of the standard generators s_1, \dots, s_{m-1} of Br_m , the positive half-twist between the k th and $(k+1)$ th strand. Choose a representative σ_k for s_k in the form of a loop in the subset $U \subset BConf_m$ from Section 7.3. We also choose a representative σ_{2m-k} for the half-twist between the thick points μ_k and μ_{k+1} , in the form of a loop in $BConf_m$ that fixes the thin points; in fact, we can assume that σ_{2m-k} is the identity on the disk D that contains the thin points. This implies that the parallel transport maps $h_{\sigma_{2m-k}}^{\text{resc}}$ and h_{β}^{resc} do not interfere with each other and therefore commute.

The proof of Markov *I* invariance is exactly as in [37]. Using (63) and Lemma 7.3, we get that the image of $L_{\mathbf{m}_0}$ under parallel transport along $\sigma_{2m-k}^{-1} \circ \sigma_k$ is isotopic to $L_{\mathbf{m}_0}$. This fact, together with the symplectomorphism invariance of Floer cohomology, leads to the string of identities

$$\begin{aligned} HF(L_{\mathbf{m}_0}, h_{\sigma_k^{-1}}^{\text{resc}} h_{\beta}^{\text{resc}} h_{\sigma_k}^{\text{resc}}(L_{\mathbf{m}_0})) &\cong HF(h_{\sigma_k}^{\text{resc}}(L_{\mathbf{m}_0}), h_{\beta}^{\text{resc}} h_{\sigma_k}^{\text{resc}}(L_{\mathbf{m}_0})) \\ &\cong HF(h_{\sigma_{2m-k}}^{\text{resc}}(L_{\mathbf{m}_0}), h_{\beta}^{\text{resc}} h_{\sigma_k}^{\text{resc}}(L_{\mathbf{m}_0})) \cong HF(L_{\mathbf{m}_0}, h_{\sigma_{2m-k}^{-1}}^{\text{resc}} h_{\beta}^{\text{resc}} h_{\sigma_k}^{\text{resc}}(L_{\mathbf{m}_0})) \\ &\cong HF(L_{\mathbf{m}_0}, h_{\beta}^{\text{resc}} h_{\sigma_{2m-k}^{-1} \circ \sigma_k}^{\text{resc}}(L_{\mathbf{m}_0})) \cong HF(L_{\mathbf{m}_0}, h_{\beta}^{\text{resc}}(L_{\mathbf{m}_0})). \end{aligned}$$

8.2. Markov II. Given a braid $\bar{b} \in Br_{m-1}$, the type II^+ Markov move consists in adding a strand plus a half-twist of that strand with its neighbor, so that the result is $b = s_{m-1}(\bar{b} \times 1) \in Br_m$. There is also a type II^- Markov move where instead of s_{m-1} we have the negative half-twist s_{m-1}^{-1} , but since its treatment is completely similar to that for Markov II^+ , we will just focus on II^+ .

Consider the standard configuration $\tau_0 = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m, \mu_m, \dots, \mu_1)$ as in Figure 5. The eigenvalues λ_{m-1} and λ_m are those exchanged by s_{m-1} . If $m \geq 3$, we can assume that λ_{m-1}, λ_m , and μ_m are small and

$$(65) \quad \lambda_{m-1} + \lambda_m + (n-1)\mu_m = 0.$$

In other words, $(\lambda_{m-1}, \lambda_m)$ is a point in a small bidisk P around a configuration where two thin and one thick eigenvalues coincide, as in Lemma 3.8. Let $\bar{\tau}_0$ be the configuration $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{m-2}, 0, \mu_{m-1}, \mu_{m-2}, \dots, 0)$ and $\bar{\beta}$ a loop in $BCon.f_{m-1}^0$ based at $\bar{\tau}_0$ and representing the braid \bar{b} . Consider the Lagrangians

$$K = L_{\bar{m}}, \quad K' = h_{\bar{\beta}}^{\text{resc}}(L_{\bar{m}})$$

in $\mathcal{Y}_{m-1, n, \bar{\tau}_0}$. The local model described in Lemma 3.8 and Remark 3.9 allows us to apply the discussion in Section 5.5 and construct relative vanishing projective spaces $L_{d,z}, L'_{d,z}$ in the fiber $\mathcal{Y}_{m, n, \tau_0}$. Here $d = \mu_m$ and $z = (\mu_m - \lambda_{m-1})(\mu_m - \lambda_m)$ as in Section 5.1.

Note that $L = L_{m_0}$ is isotopic to $L_{d,z}$ by construction. The second Lagrangian $L' = h_{\bar{\beta}}^{\text{resc}}(L)$ is obtained from this by parallel transport. A deformation argument as in [37, Section 5(D)] shows that L' is isotopic to the Lagrangian obtained by taking K' , doing the relative vanishing $\mathbb{C}P^{n-1}$ construction to get $L'_{d,z}$, and then applying the twist s_{n-1} . This last step corresponds to going around the loop $\gamma_{d,z}$ from Figure 1. This new Lagrangian is exactly $L''_{d,z}$ from (55).

At this point we can apply Lemma 6.2 and find that $HF(L, L') \cong HF(K, K')$. In other words, the Floer groups associated to the braid \bar{b} and its Markov II^+ transform b are isomorphic. The shift by $(n-1)(m+w)$ in (64) was chosen so that the absolute gradings match as well. (See [37, Section 6(A)] for more details in the $n=2$ case.)

We should note that the discussion above was only applicable for $m \geq 3$. When $m=2$, the relation (65) cannot be arranged. However, we can bring λ_{m-1}, λ_m and μ_m close to a nonzero value instead, and then use suitable parallel transport in $\mathcal{C}_{m,n}$ to bring that value back to zero.

Remark 8.2. *Instead of doing the twist s_{n-1} in Markov II^+ we could just compare the situations for the braids \bar{b} and $\bar{b} \times 1$. The Floer cohomology of $L = L_{d,z}$ and $L'_{d,z}$ can be computed using Lemma 6.1. Let O denote the unknot. Taking into account the absolute gradings, we get that our link invariants satisfy:*

$$\mathcal{H}_{(n)_{\text{symp}}}^*(\kappa \amalg O) = \mathcal{H}_{(n)_{\text{symp}}}^*(\kappa) \otimes H^{*+n-1}(\mathbb{C}P^{n-1}).$$

In particular, the invariant of the unlink of p components is the tensor product of p copies of $H^{+n-1}(\mathbb{C}P^{n-1})$.*

9. CALCULATION FOR THE TREFOIL

In this section we prove Proposition 1.4. We work with left-handed trefoil knot κ , which is the closure of the braid $b = s_1^3 \in Br_2$. We need to consider Floer cohomology inside the space $Y = \mathcal{Y}_{2, n, \tau_0}$, where τ_0 is the standard configuration as in Figure 5.

Just as in the proof of Markov II invariance, we bring the first three eigenvalues $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \mu_2$ close together. This allows us to work inside the setting of Section 5.5 once again. For the

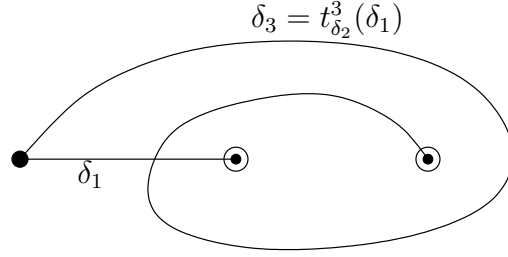


FIGURE 6. Projections of the two Lagrangians.

base space X we have a fiber of the map $\chi^{(1(n-1))} : \mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})^{(1(n-1))} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, which contains a vanishing projective space $K \cong \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$. This corresponds to the first step in the construction of the Lagrangian L_m , i.e. to parallel transport by bringing λ_1 and μ_1 together. Over X we have three bundles $\mathcal{F}_1 \subset \mathcal{F}_2 \subset \mathcal{E}$. Here the fiber of \mathcal{F}_1 over $A \in X$ is the eigenspace for the thin eigenvalue of A , while \mathcal{F}_2 is the whole space on which A acts. (Hence, in fact \mathcal{F}_2 is a trivial bundle.) We can choose a compatible holomorphic quadruple bundle $\mathcal{T} \rightarrow X$ as in Section 3.6, and then get a fiber bundle $\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{T}) \subset \mathfrak{sl}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow X$. This describes the local structure of Y near X . Locally near X the Kähler form can be deformed to be one obtained by combining the standard form on X (from Section 4.3) with a Hermitian form on \mathcal{E} . Recall that if X is equipped with the standard form then K can be described explicitly by (35).

Applying the same reasoning as in the proof of Markov *II*, we find that, up to isotopy, the Lagrangian $L = L_{m_0} \subset Y$ is obtained from K by taking fiberwise over it the space Λ_{δ_1} from (53). Also, the second Lagrangian $L' = h_{\beta}^{\text{resc}}(L)$ is obtained from K in the same way, but using fibers Λ_{δ_3} instead. Here $\delta_3 = t_{\delta_2}^3(\delta_1)$ as in Figure 6.

The paths δ_1 and δ_3 intersect in one endpoint and one interior point. By the discussion in Section 5.4, the corresponding intersections of Λ_{δ_1} and Λ_{δ_2} are a point and a $(2n-3)$ -dimensional sphere, respectively. This implies that L and L' intersect in the disjoint union of a $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ and a S^{2n-3} -bundle over $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$. Using Remark 5.7, the latter turns out to be exactly the unit tangent bundle of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$. Indeed, the restriction of \mathcal{F}_1 to $K \cong \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ is the tautological complex line bundle ξ , and we have $T\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1} = \text{Hom}(\xi, \mathbb{C}^n/\xi)$.

The intersection $L \cap L'$ is clean in the sense of Pozniak [30]. This gives a Morse-Bott long exact sequence

$$\dots \rightarrow H^{*-2}(UT\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}) \rightarrow HF^*(L, L') \rightarrow H^*(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}) \rightarrow H^{*-1}(UT\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}) \rightarrow \dots$$

The absolute gradings can be understood from the geometry of the fibers. Observe that the differential $H^*(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}) \rightarrow H^{*-1}(UT\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1})$ is zero for simple algebraic reasons. After taking into account the shift factor $(n-1)(m+w) = -n+1$ in (64), the proof of Proposition 1.4 is completed. Explicitly, we have

$$\mathcal{H}_{(n)_{\text{symp}}}^k(\kappa) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & \text{for } k = n-1; \\ \mathbb{Z}^2 & \text{for } k = n+1+2j, 0 \leq j \leq n-2; \\ \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} & \text{for } k = 3n-1; \\ \mathbb{Z} & \text{for } k = 3n+2j, 0 \leq j \leq n-2; \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

10. OTHER LINK INVARIANTS

This section is more speculative in nature. We suggest some further avenues of research, by explaining how variants of our construction could lead to other link invariants.

10.1. Other Lie algebras and representations. In Section 3.1 we noted that the link polynomial $P_{(n)}$ from (1) is associated to the standard n -dimensional representation V of $\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})$. The procedure described there can in fact be applied to any complex simple Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} , the result being a polynomial invariant of decorated links, where the link components are decorated by finite-dimensional irreducible representations of \mathfrak{g} ([33]). In the case of $P_{(n)}$, all components are decorated by V .

Let us consider the situation in which the Lie algebra is still $\mathfrak{sl}(n, \mathbb{C})$, but the components of the link are decorated by various exterior products of the standard representation V . Represent the link as the closure of a braid b , and suppose that b has m_i strands colored in the representation $\Lambda^k V$, for $0 < k < n$. Let the total number of strands be $m = m_1 + \cdots + m_{n-1}$. Form the representation

$$W = \bigotimes_{k=1}^{n-1} (\Lambda^k V)^{\otimes m_k}.$$

To the braid b one associates a map $F_b(q) : W \rightarrow W$, and then the polynomial invariant is obtained as the image of 1 under a map

$$\mathbb{C} \rightarrow W \otimes W^* \xrightarrow{F_b(q) \times id} W \otimes W^* \rightarrow \mathbb{C}.$$

similar to (22). Note that the dual of $\Lambda^k V$ is $\Lambda^{n-k} V$, so that

$$W \otimes W^* = \bigotimes_{k=1}^{n-1} (\Lambda^k V)^{\otimes (m_k + m_{n-k})}.$$

In [14, Section 11], Khovanov and Rozansky sketched the construction of a homology theory that categorifies this particular polynomial invariant. We conjecture that a similar theory can be constructed from Floer homology, and that it is equivalent to that of Khovanov-Rozansky. One should still use intersections of transverse slices and adjoint orbits in $\mathfrak{sl}(nm, \mathbb{C})$, but the partition π from Section 3 should be chosen as

$$\pi = (1^{m_1 + m_{n-1}} 2^{m_2 + m_{n-2}} \dots (n-1)^{m_{n-1} + m_1}).$$

The second partition ρ should still be (n^m) . To define the two Lagrangians one would need a generalization of the vanishing $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ construction, in the form of vanishing Grassmannians $Gr(n, k)$, for $0 < k < n$. The resulting Lagrangians should be diffeomorphic to products of m_k copies of the $Gr(n, k)$, over all k . We expect that many of the arguments in this paper would go through in this more general setting as well. However, since the local models near degenerations are more complicated, it is possible that additional technical difficulties could appear, especially in the proof of Markov *II* invariance.

More categorifications of quantum polynomial invariants were constructed by Gukov and Walcher in [7]. They mainly work with representations of the Lie algebras $\mathfrak{so}(n, \mathbb{C})$, but also discuss representations of some exceptional Lie algebras. We expect that one can define similar link homology invariants using Floer theory. One should use transverse slices and adjoint orbits in a suitable Lie algebra, instead of those in $\mathfrak{sl}(nm, \mathbb{C})$.

10.2. An involution. In some unpublished work ([38]), Seidel and Smith define an involution on their manifold $\mathcal{Y}_{m,2,\tau}$, and do Floer theory in the fixed point set of that involution. (See also [23, Section 7].) They show that the resulting Floer homology groups are isomorphic to $\widehat{HF}(\Sigma(\kappa)\#S^1 \times S^2)$, where \widehat{HF} stands for a variant of Heegaard Floer homology ([28]), and $\Sigma(\kappa)$ for the double cover of S^3 branched over the link κ .

There is a similar involution ι in our theory, for any $n \geq 2$. On the slice (24), it takes each block Y_{k1} into its transpose Y_{k1}^T . A linear algebra exercise shows that ι does not change the conjugation class of a matrix, and therefore descends to an involution on each $\mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau}$. By doing all constructions in this paper $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -equivariantly, we can arrange so that the involution also acts on the Lagrangians L and L' . We can then try to apply Floer's theory to the fixed point sets of $\iota|_L, \iota|_{L'}$, viewed inside the fixed point set of $\iota|_{\mathcal{Y}_{m,n,\tau}}$. We expect the resulting Floer cohomology groups to form a series of link invariants $\mathcal{H}_{(n)\iota}^*(\kappa)$, for $n \geq 2$, with the property that $\mathcal{H}_{(n)\iota}^*(\text{unknot}; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) = H^{*+(n-1)/2}(\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^{n-1}; \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$.

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